THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 142

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To news-dealers, per copy : : : : : 3
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ No subscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : $1 50
" " each additional insertion : 75
" " one week : : : : : : : 4 00
" " two weeks : : : : : : : 6 00
" " three weeks : : : : : : 7 00
" " one month : : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered due after the first insertion.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

In inducement to get up clubs, we have ad the following scale of prices, which are ow as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : $5 00
Ten clubs of ten or more, each : : 4 00
Invariably in advance.

DIRECTORY
Of First Class Business Houses
OF MEMPHIS.

Mercer, Ware & Talley, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 154 Main street.

Eastland, Lloyd & Gilbert, Queensware, 127 Main street.

German National Bank, No. 293 Main street.

Gayoso Savings Institute, 1 Madison at John C. Lanier, President.

H. Weiter & Co., Hardware, 13 & 15 Monroe street.

Holmes & Wharton, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 36 Madison.

H. A. Littleton & Co, Insurance Agency, 21 Madison street.

J. Gumbinger, Optician and Jeweler, 234 Main street.

J. G. Moffatt, Fancy Goods and Trimmings, 347 Main street.

Mansfield & Higbee, Druggists, 301 and 303 Main street.

McMahon & Otis, St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, 45 Madison street.

McCaffrey & Cornelius, Undertakers, 317 Second street.

Matthews & Alexander, Agricultural Implements, 272 Second street.

M. J. Rossel, Grocer and Cotton Factor, 224 Front street.

Pike & Adams, Attorneys at Law, No. 193 Main street.

Partee, Brether & Co., Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, 7 Monroe st.

Price & Yeatman, Produce, No. 11 Monroe street.

Robeson, Sneed & Co., Fashionable Clothiers, 305 Main street.

R. A. Moon, Cotton Factor, No. 276 Front st.

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, 11 Madison street.

Worsham House, S B Galloway, proprietor, Main and Adams.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A. M. 5628.

1st Tieri, 20th September.....1867.
1st Kheshvan, 20th October..... "
1st Kislev, 20th November..... "
1st Tebet, 21th December..... "
1st Shebat, 20th January.....1868.
1st Adar, 19th February..... "
1st Nisan, 20th March..... "
1st Eyar, 21st April..... "
1st Sivan, 20th May..... "
1st Tammuz, 21st June..... "
1st Ab, 20th July..... "
1st Elul, 19th August..... "

Ash Wednesday, 19th February.....1868.
Maunday Thursday, 9th April..... "
Good Friday, 10th April..... "
Easter Sunday, 12th April..... "
Ascension, 21st May..... "
Pentecost, 31st May..... "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 183. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D.-B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LA LA SOURS, No. 253. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 296. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Rulfs, Sec.

KEYWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—234 Front street. George Mellersh, 234, W. M.; R. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

FENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A. A. SCOTTISH RITE.

Hall Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, G. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MYTHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.; ; A. S. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

CALYPHA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.; ; —— Sec'y.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M. W.; ; H. I. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

MEMPHIS ENCAMPSIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.'; William K. Girode 32d, Rec'r.

SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.'. in Chief; Dodge O. Trader, 32d, Reg'r.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

R. P. WALT & CO,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec 17

CUBBINS, GUNN & COOVER,
Planing Mill and Lumber Yard,
161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

HAVE always on hand a general assortment of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Sash Doors, Blinds, Moulding and Stair Material, Building and Framing Lumber of all kinds, seasoned Oak and Walnut Plank, constantly on hand. Planing and surfacing all sizes of Lumber out of winde. Scroll Sawing, Wood Turning and House-work generally. All orders promptly attended to. Prices reduced. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. dec15

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
54 1-2 Jefferson Street.

Save a New Suit By having it Repaired in OUR ARTISTIC STYLE!

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW!

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed when the work is done. mar3

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. HANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,
PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLÆN GOODS
246 Second Street,
BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

ANTHONY HOUSE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
HENRY & BOTSFORD, Proprietors.

Good Fare and Careful Attention.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Dr. C. B. NORRIS,
OCULIST.
Cures all kinds of Sore Eyes.
Office in Bethell Block, up-stairs. Entrance jal10mw between

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,
Office: No. 351 Main street,
(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)
Residence—Gayoso House. NOV12 tf

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK. LUKE F. WRIGHT.
WRIGHT, MCKISICK & WRIGHT,
Attorneys at Law,
IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,
SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.
Office, No. 450 Main St. Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
nov21 tf

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their office to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street.

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

HINSON & SMITH
DENTISTS,
No. 233 Main Street
CLAY BUILDING.
S. A. SMITH, late with Dr. A. Wesson. ap6 nov22 dewly

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov9

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT A. HATCHER.
Late of Gallatin, Tenn. Late of Missouri.
WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.
L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mhs tf

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

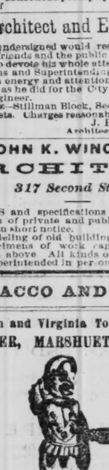
J. H. MCCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,
ARCHITECT,
317 Second Street.

PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.

Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov24 tu

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,



IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest stock of Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn. se21

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE
Or any other Swindle!
MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.
ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are Two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.
Prizes paid on day of purchase.
Tickets $1 to $20, according to Scheme.
Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to Scheme.
Principal Agent, GEO. W. VAN VOAST, No. 10 Jefferson street.

ROBERT A. MOON,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 276 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES—Supplies at Wholesale Prices. Commission for selling Cotton, One Dollar per Bale. no6

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee—ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 8th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

Christian E. Theime,

of Memphis, in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, Tenn., before S. W. Hatchett, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of January, A.D., 1868, at 12 o'clock m.

Memphis, Tenn., 8th day of January, A. D. 1868.

J. M. TOMENY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, W. D. of Tenn.
By J. B. BINGHAM,
Deputy U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
ja10 1t

NOTICE.

THE Nonconnah Turnpike Company and Wolf River Pike Company will hold their Annual Meeting on the 4th January, 1868, at Doyel Pearson's.

D. G. JAMES, President.
DOYEL PEARSON, Secretary.
December 25, 1867. dec28 1w

Guardian Notice.

In the County Court of Shelby County.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: At the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, I shall ask to be appointed Guardian for the minor heirs of Mrs. Mary Ann Land, deceased, to wit: Mary Ella, Langley, John A. Neil and Sarah Virginia Land, children of the aforesaid Mary Ann Land, deceased; said children being residents of the city of Memphis, Shelby county.

jan7 lawtw A. J. O'NEIL.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.

[Translated from the French of Alphonse Karr.]

BY LOUIS PFEIFF.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

"You are right, my good aunt. . . ." —It is my daughter who is writing to my sister. I have regretted, and you will regret like me, I am sure, not knowing but one of the two letters of this rational correspondence—but the one we possess pretty well enables us to give a guess at the one which is wanting.

"You are right, my dear aunt, I am very unhappy. . . ." —Silly creature! eighteen years old, fresh and rosy as a peach, rich, well reared, adored by her father, destined to be the wife of a handsome, distinguished young man, at least as rich as she is, of a young man who has only seen her once and who loves her to distraction, not very *unhappy*, truly, I can restrain my tears when I see such misfortunes!

"Sacrificed by the blind will of my father to a husband whom I have not yet seen, for whom I shall doubtless experience no sympathy, I am condemned to protract a colorless existence in a union which is the hardest of chains when it is not formed by the heart." I beg you to believe, my good Henry, that my daughter does not draw such phrases either from her head or her heart. It is her aunt, a precious old maid, who has taught them to her, and who makes her believe that she is *unhappy*. My daughter unhappy! Why, my dear Henry, I would give my fortune and my life to save her a real sorrow. . . . I have never allowed one to come nigh her, I swear it to you, and it is for that reason that I wish you to be her husband, because I know how good you are, because you will be myself continued, you will spoil her as I do: I assure you that she is at heart as good as she is beautiful.

"Nevertheless, I will acknowledge to you, aunt, that on one point, I find it difficult to think like you." There, Henry, here she is a little more reasonable; that happens to her every time she thinks for herself.

"That man smitten with me, as you say, who has sworn the death of him who is destined for me, that Mr. Octavius d'Hervilly, causes me more fear than pleasure; I did not notice him at that evening party or those evening parties where you tell me I met him, I have no impression then on the subject of him to confide to you. With regard to the little singing master, he will always be to me a singing-master and nothing more. My unknown intended has no rival then; but still I detest him cordially, him and the odious bond that they wish to make me contract." Here, my friend, there are some lines of the gravest significance, and which I would withhold from you in reading the epistle, if I did not hope to be able quite to convince you that it is not in reality the work of my daughter, but the reflection of the absurd thoughts of my ridiculous sister, and especially if I did not wish to act towards you with entire good faith. Here they are:

"I ought, however, to tell you all, dear aunt; it is not entirely true that my father's protege has no rival, but I am sure that he himself, were he my husband, which, I hope, will not come to pass, could not take umbrage at it. You remember that bouquet of honeysuckle that one day he threw me so lately? In time past the evening of the day when the sight of one of those shrubs had inspired me with a desire for some; well, I have often thought of him who divined and accomplished my wish; I have often sought if chance would not make me recognize him among the men who surrounded me. . . . Excepting that, aunt, he will have in my heart no other enemy than himself. . . . I thank you for the encouragement which you give me against a will which heretofore I have had no trouble in habituating myself to submit to, since it was only manifested for the benefit of my pleasures, but I had no need of the excellent reasons which you give me to oppose a so blind born resistance to the sacrifice that is exacted of me. . . . I wish to be loyal and faithful to the husband that I shall have, but also, and on account of that, I do not wish to marry any but a man that I shall love. This idea makes of disobedience a more respectable duty in my eyes than the one they wish to impose on me of submission to the orders of my father."

—Well, Henry, what do you say of that?

—I say, Monsieur de Riessain, that I hope it is in her heart that your daughter has found these sentiments, which appear noble and reasonable to me.

—It is possible, Henry; but the man of the bouquet?

—The man of the bouquet? . . . it was I.

—Really!

—It is a very simple incident. Out walking, I found myself behind some ladies with other persons, when your daughter, who had attracted my attention by her grace and beauty, said to her aunt: Ah! aunt, what beautiful honeysuckles, and what perfume! I asked some questions about these ladies; judge of my joy when I learned that this charming young girl was the one of whom you had spoken so much to me, and whom, you had told me, you would be so happy to see my wife. I sent her a bouquet of the flowers which she had wished for. I commenced a letter to you there, but, thinking that I could arrive as soon as my letter, and have an answer two days sooner than if I waited yonder, I hastened to come to you; but, during that time, you had gone for your daughters, and here it is fifteen days that I have been waiting for you. Have you brought her back?

Yes, she is at the convent where she was reared. But what are we going to do? How shall we triumph over this prejudice which she has against you, and which her aunt has so well cultivated? But listen to the rest of the letter, and it is here that you will recognize both the crotchets of my sister and the grievous influence that her diseased imagination has had on that of Angelica.

"My heart was deeply moved, my good aunt, by the poetical picture which you drew me of a reciprocal love. No, certainly I would not be a coward in the crosses which, say you, always come to test a love of this kind, as if heaven was envious of a happiness which it only grants with regard to men, in the fear of having nothing so beautiful to give to its elect. No! he to whom I should have given my heart, would have nothing to fear from me—neither perfidy nor desertion—and if barbarous parents. . . ."

Oh! my poor daughter, what silly things they have taught you.

"And if barbarous parents should drag me to the altar, I would resolutely refuse the man so low-spirited as to wish to profit by that odious tyranny. But, aunt, our little singing master is altogether far from inspiring me with similar ideas. If his timidity has touched you, I acknowledge to you that I do not find it complete enough, since he has dared to speak to you of his ridiculous sentiments for me. I beg you, then, my dear aunt, not to encourage him in any manner. I must believe that Saint Preux, Julia's teacher, was mad."

This is better, but my sister is carrying on a pretty business there. When women can no longer occupy themselves with love on their own account, they must at least concern themselves about the love of others, either to favor them or to thwart them; and I perceive, besides, that she has given her fine books to read. My dear Henry, I entreat you do not misjudge my daughter; see, in the midst of her aunt's nonsense, which she rehearses, appear between whiles the good sense and dignity which she owes only to herself; she has all the qualities that can cause the happiness of an honest man. Believe me, when I affirm it to you on my honor, her beauty is not a deceitful lure, it is the ornament of a beautiful soul and a noble heart; you and I will efface, even the last traces of the absurd ideas which an old fool has put in her head.

—My dear Monsieur de Riessain, I love her with all my soul.

—Well, my friend, let us see together, then, how far the evil goes. Here, read the rest of the letter yourself; it is the analysis of a novel which she has just read, and which has enchanted her.

The heroine, carried off three or four times, shut up in I do not know how many dungeons, in the power of a great many villains, comes out pure and spotless from all these ordeals, and ends by bringing a faithful heart to a poor knight repulsed by barbarous parents (charming name by which she designated me a while ago), and who by his valor becomes King of some unknown isle, after having cleft in twain I do not know how many rivals.

—That is what they have made the poor child believe she would meet with in life. And as, after all, this nonsense has a noble side, her young imagination has been taken by it. Here is what I have decided then. Octavius has conducted himself like a fool, he shall pay the penalty. It is impossible that you should present yourself as the husband chosen—(what am I saying?) *imposed* by the ferocious father that I am. It would be enough to destroy all our projects, for you would no more marry my daughter without her free consent, than I would give her to you against her will. I have recalled to mind that story of the inhabitants of I do not know what town, who wished to build a bridge over I know still less what river. At each attempt the water destroyed and carried off the work begun. Finally the devil came to see one of the principal inhabitants of the town and said: I will build the bridge in one night, and it will last two hundred years, day for day, and it will cost you only a trifle. I shall have as mine the first creature that shall pass over the bridge. The one to whom the proposition was made referred it to the other chiefs, and the devil's proposition was accepted. The morning of the following day they found a magnificent bridge thrown across from one bank to the other. What did the chiefs of the town do then? They took a cat, and, placing it at the entrance to the bridge, pursued it and terrified it with yells, so that it send over the other side. The devil, taken in and duped, took possession of the cat and grumblingly carried it off. Paternal authority is this bridge built by the devil, it is Octavius who will pass over it.

Henry made numerous objections, but Mr. de Riessain removed them all, and finished developing his ideas. Henry ended by yielding, but only before a determination which Mr. de Riessain announced he would not change.

—Here naturally ends the first "feuilleton," said I to a friend who was reading over my shoulder.

—Why how, cried he, have you then a rich patrimony which you have hidden from me until now, are you sold to the powers that be, or do you join to your calling of writer some secret occupation, that you write in that way?

A little astonished at this tirade, I begged my friend to explain himself. He seated himself by the fireside, opposite to me, and held pretty much this language to me:

—When you write novels, are you not then, like the others, paid so much by the line, so much by the page, so much by the leaf?

—Yes, certainly, why should I not conform to the established usage on that subject?

—Conform to the established usage as much as you will, but at least study the masters of the style, and learn from them not to indulge in such squandering. Picture well to yourself that, paid by the line, La Rochefoucauld, if he had lived in this age, and if he had lived by the proceeds of his pen, would scarcely have lived one or two weeks, on what he would have been paid for the *Maxims*.

—It is possible; but whatever inconveniences that manner of proceeding may have, much more would some present themselves if one wished to apply to the price of literary works any rule having for basis the merit of the book.

—I do not cavil with this mode in use; but I wish to make you observe how unprofitably you make use of it, by showing you how some of the masters whom you should propose to yourselves as models in every respect would proceed. You have introduced on the stage an inn-keeper, a half dozen travelers, a conscript and his family; there were so many portraits to make. And the inn, then! Do you believe that one of the masters of whom I am speaking to you, would have let an inn pass by in that way? Far from it; and if the word inn came to his pen, he would stop it, that word, on the way, and would make it disgorge. Each saucepan would pay him at least a duty of fifty centimes. And the chimney! he would not give the chimney of fifteen francs; and there is also a carriage, which you might have turned to account.

—Would you have had me stop it on the road?

—No; but that carriage owes you ten francs, which it only depended on you to have paid to you; and now let us pass on to the example of another master; you had a young man who was traveling, and who was in the country, you should have cried out: The country! youth! two beautiful and charming things, if you join love to them—youth love and the country! Youth, with its belief, its illusions, its trust; love, with its devotions, its deceptions, its dreams; the country, with its trees, its winding paths, its warbling of birds; the country is made for love and youth; love and youth are made for the country. I insist the country that one must love, and it is in order to love that one must be young; youth without love is not youth; love without youth is not love; the country is not the country without love and without youth; of what use would youth be without love?—of what use would love be without youth? What can one do in the country if one is not young there, and if one is not in love there? etc., etc.

Third proceeding—Instead of placing your story at a vague and indeterminate period, you should have taken a historical period. One of your characters would be the godson or the servant of a celebrated personage, and would naturally assist at a goodly volume of events, or of festivals of that period, that you would find written everywhere.

—Fourth proceeding:—Enough, said I to my friend, there might happen to be people who, if they heard you, would take these generalities for portraits.

—But, replied my friend. . . .

—But, rejoined I, I only wish to take what you have said for generalities, seeing that I intend tacking your discourse on to one of my chapters, which will slightly compensate the disinterestedness with which you so severely reproach me. Here then ends, a little less naturally, perhaps, but ends, nevertheless, the first "feuilleton" of the improbable story which I have undertaken to relate to you.

WALEK.

Andrew Johnson.

The New York *Herald* says, and that it says so, proves that the President is becoming stronger

In the Northern elections of 1866 the constitutional amendment providing, among other things, that suffrage and representation shall go together as each State for itself may elect, was sustained by popular majorities which marked the path of duty and of power to the republicans as distinctly that a blind man might walk in. In departing from this, the people's highway, the radicals have diverged into the downhill road to swift destruction. Their kingdom is turned over to the Medes and Persians. The man is among us who, if he were supposed by enemies and friends to be dead as Julius Cæsar, has recovered his feet, and no man since the time of poor Pierce has had a broader and brighter opportunity to shape the issues and the results of the contest for the succession than is now possessed by this same Andrew Johnson. A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Buffalo last summer communicated an interview with ex-President Fillmore, said that in Mr. Fillmore's opinion Francis P. Blair (the old gentleman) was the greatest man that God ever created. We shall not undertake to say as much for Andrew Johnson. We only say that he has now a great opportunity to prove himself a great man, and with the trump cards which he holds in his hand he is evidently master of the game.

* * *

The issue is clearly defined. There is no possibility of smothering it upon dodging it. There is the patriotism and conservatism of the President on the hand and the selfish and destructive policy of the Radical on the other. Mr. Johnson, while he propeses to secure the freedom of the emancipated negroes and to give them every chance to raise themselves in the scale of civilization, desires the early restoration of the South through the actions of the intelligent white people. The Radicals would only restore the South on the basis of negro barbarism for the sake of perpetuating their power through negro votes. The people everywhere are taking sides on this great issue, and by next November it will be so well understood that the election will turn upon it and it alone. Mr. Johnson's position, as shown in his messages to Congress and in his firm resistance to negro supremacy, will and must be the platform on one side, and negro supremacy, with a negro balance of power as provided for in the reconstruction acts and course of a Radical Congress, will be the platform on the other. The election cannot be contested on any other ground. The popular name of Grant or of any other hero of the war will have little weight against the great principle involved. Should Grant take a nomination on the Radical platform he will be defended, as another popular General, Scott, was. Men or names will amount to little in the coming contest; principles will be everything. Nor can he or any other candidate succeed by ignoring the principles at issue and by standing upon personal popularity only. Mr. Johnson stands alone at present as the representative of the conservative side, for he has made the issue and the solution of it depend upon his action. He is, as has been said before, master of the situation. He cannot be set aside. He must either be the conservative candidate, or must name one to take his place. Mr. Chase is the representative of the other side—of Radicalism, of negro supremacy, of a negro balance of power, and of all the extremes of the Radical party. Should he and Mr. Johnson be the opposing candidates, they would represent fully and clearly the principle involved. It is possible, however, that the Radicals may wish to use Grant or some other popular General with a view of extricating themselves from the dilemma they are in, but no one can bring them salvation. The President has broken their parts to pieces; they have nothing to stand upon, and next November will seal their fate forever. The resolution which set in power failed through the elections last fall will now be followed by a political revolution [illegible] utterly destroy them.

INSURANCE.

S. R. CLARKE & CO.,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 18 Madison Street,
Knickerbocker Building.

Combined Cash Assets, - - $30 800,000.

WE have the pleasure of presenting to the notice of our friends the following array of Insurance Capital, unsurpassed in amount and reliability by any Insurance Agencies in this country:

International Insurance Co., assets..... $ 1,500,000
Continental Insurance Co., assets..... 1,700,000
Astor Insurance Co., assets..... 400,000
Fulton Insurance Co., assets..... 300,000
North American Insurance Co., assets, 400,000
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.—Gold, assets..... 17,000,000
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., assets..... 3,000,000
ja12

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the
Georgia Home Insurance Co.,
OF COLUMBUS, GA.
[INCORPORATED 1859.]
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $400,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS—EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.
MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

Southern
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE REMOVED
TO NO. 17 MADISON STREET.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the
Southern Life Insurance Company
Of Memphis, held on the 2d instant, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

R. C. Brinkley, Sam. Tate,
Alex. Woodruff, F. S. Davis,
C. F. Norris, W. A. Gwyn,
J. Rhea, G. W. McLean,
P. B. Wills, C. C. Spencer,
G. W. Frazer, S. R. Forrest,
Jacob Weller, S. H. De Rovilos.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, the following officers were unanimously elected:

President.....Frank White.
Vice Presidents.....W. W. MCCARN, R. C. BRINKLEY and SAM TATE.
Secretary.....BEN MAY.
Treasurer.....F. S. DAVIS. nov26

UNITED STATES
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
OF BALTIMORE, August 1st, 1867.

Cash Capital Paid In, - - $250.000
Surplus Assets, - - - $105,892 58

Board of Directors,
(Elected July, 1867):

R. K. Hawley, William Dean,
Charles T. Morris, John J. Abrahams,
John W. Randolph, Franklin Hopkins
Wm. H. Cathcart, Richard Fonder,
Geo. A. Coleman, D. T. Morton,
Thos. Hoen, Jas. G. Ramsay;
Jas. T. Randolph, Robert Ashcroft,
John S. Gilman, John Turnbull, Jr.,
Philip Sherwood, Caleb B. Hynes,
A. H. Schulz, Alfred Ray.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Agent,
oct5 tf 270½ Main street.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Connecticut.
S. D. M'CLURE,
No. 280 Main Street, Bethel Building,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
—GENERAL AGENT FOR—
TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

POLICIES valid in any part of the United States, Europe, and the Southern portion of South America, during any and all seasons of the year. oct2 daw tf

HERNANDO
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Madison Street.

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
A. VACCARO, S. H. DUNSCOMB,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. L. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, E. MCDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.
jy10 tf

INSURANCE.
Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK,
Assets.....$3,765,503 40

Security Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK,
Assets.....$1,902,706 65

Enterprise Insurance Company
OF CINCINNATI.
Assets.....$1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital.....$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent no companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vredenburg & Sylvester,
General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Ninety-Sixth Semi-Annual Expose.
Total Losses Paid, : $21,271,972 57.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
Hartford, Conn.
JULY 1, 1867.
ASSETS—AT MARKET VALUE:

Cash on hand and in bank..... $515,888 39
Real Estate..... 248 901 02
Mortgage Bonds..... 695,550 00
Bank Stock..... 1,030,400 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other public securities..... 1,984,308 86
$4,650,938 27
Less liabilities, claims not due and unadjusted..... 377,668 46
Net assets..... $4,273,269 81

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks.

☞ Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to. H. A. LITTLETON & CO., nov9 Agents.

Notice.

To all whom it may concern:

I WILL apply, at the February Term of the County Court of Shelby county, for Letters of Administration on the estate of James W. Williams, deceased. W. G. LANCASTER. Memphis, Tenn., January 7, 1868. ja8 lawtw

COTTON -- COMMISSION

GREAT WESTERN PRODUCE DEPOT!
No. 3 PROMENADE STREET,
Elliott Block - MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. P. WRIGHT,
Storage, Forwarding and
General Commission Merchant.
Head-Quarters for Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Meal, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Apples, Potatoes, Onions, and Produce generally. Also, Lime, Cement and Plaster.

☞ I sell for Cash only, consequently at lowest prices. Particular attention given to filling orders. Jan9 1m

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
338 FRONT STREET,
jal 1m MEMPHIS.

S. MAURICE WEBB. J. F. SELLERS.
S. M. WEBB & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
Lee Block, Union St., (Up-stairs)
Bet. Front St., and Main St., Memphis, Tenn
no7 daw1m

RALPH WORMELEY, LEVI JOY,
W. S. PICKETT, J. D. USSHER.
WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins,
First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING ADAMS STREET,
Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the liberal patronage we have received and a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of W. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced cotton factor in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may find it them to sell.

We keep always on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Cotton Bagging, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. [ocl] WORMELEY, JOY & CO.

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all Kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.

Liberal advances on all consignments.

E. D. LAWRENCE. C. E. CARTER. GEO. W. GILMORE
LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 293 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
nov3

J. H. CASH,
COTTON AND PRODUCE
FACTOR,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
No. 228 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn'
oct2 tf

TITUS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 10 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

WE respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. We thank our former customers for their patronage, and would be pleased to have them continue business with us. Our charges are the same as heretofore. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. dec31 3m

A. H. ISAACSON H. O. SEIXAS
ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers.
—AND—
IMPORTERS,
No. 66 Common St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

PARTICULAR attention given to

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BERR, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms—No. 14 JEFFERSON STREET, UP STAIRS.
Business Office—No. 12 JEFFERSON STREET.
Business Manager—JOHN AINSLIE.

AGENTS.

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ohn E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. R. Eskin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO RECRIMINATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is HONEST; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the paper only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.

The following named gentlemen are hereby appointed a Central Executive Committee for the District of West Tennessee:

SHELBY COUNTY.—M. D. L. Stewart, Alfred T. Lacey, Jesse W. Page.
WEAKLEY COUNTY.—William P. Caldwell.
DYER COUNTY.—Charles Gibbs.
GIBSON COUNTY.—Wiso A. Cooper.
MADISON COUNTY.—W. W. Gates.
HARDEMAN COUNTY.—Judge Miller.
MCNAIRY COUNTY.—S. L. Warren.

With full power to appoint a Congressional Executive Committee for the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of the State, with power to appoint Executive Committees for the several counties composing their respective Congressional Districts.

By order of the State Central Executive Committee of the Conservative party for the State of Tennessee.

A NEW VILLAINY.

No one who habitually reads the APPEAL will have forgotten, we imagine, its declaration of long ago, that the revolutionary Congress at Washington would not hesitate, if circumstances should seem to make it necessary, to make still more complete, arbitrary and irresponsible the military despotism over the South, and take from the people of the subjugated States the last few relics of their right of self government in respect of their domestic and home affairs.

Enraged at the removal of SHERIDAN, SICKLES and POPE to posts where their power of doing mischief will cease, and at the respect of General HANCOCK for the civil laws, the authorities and tribunals of the Southern provinces, under their governments legitimated by Congress itself as provisional; and resolute to triumph over the President and set their feet upon his neck, to Africanize the whole South, bring its States into the Union with Senators and Representatives selected by negroes, and secure their seventy electoral votes for the Jacobin nominee for the Presidency, they are about, beyond a peradventure, to pass a new reconstruction bill, utterly annihilating the existing civil governments in the ten unreconstructed States, and making the General of the armies Dictator over them.

The first section of the bill *commands* not only the Executive, but also the *Judicial* power of the United States, not to recognize the existing governments as legal or valid; and, so far as it undertakes to dictate to the Judiciary how it shall adjudge, it is decidedly a new experiment in legislation. It asserts the omnipotence of Congress over both the President and the Supreme Court, and at one blow revolutionizes the Government and destroys the Constitution of the country.

The second Section gives the General of the Armies power to dictate to the District Commanders what duties they shall perform, and to remove any of them at pleasure, and appoint officers not below the rank of Colonel, in their places. This, of course, makes in effect only one Military district, with the General of the armies Supreme Military Dictator, over the whole country from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

The third Section empowers the General of the Army to remove all Civil officers and appoint others, in the Conquered Districts, and to do all acts that the District Commanders could do under the former Reconstruction Acts; and it repeals all laws that authorize the President to detail commanders for the Districts or to remove any officer detailed to command there by the General of the Armies. This section makes the General of the Army supreme civil ruler in the South, vesting in him the power to vacate every civil office from Governor and Supreme Judge to Constable and Justice of the Peace, and appoint Governors, Judges, Sheriffs, Registration Officers, Judges of Elections, and to control by this power of appointment and removal the entire machinery of government. Thus uniting in him supreme military and civil power over the ten States, with every military and civil officer under and dependent upon his will, the bill makes of him an Autocrat within that wide domain, subject to no control and responsible to no authority.

It proceeds upon the theory proclaimed by STEVENS last year, that the commanders of the Districts are not, as rulers, discharging military duties as officers of the army, under the President as Commander-in-chief; but that they are agents of Congress, selected by it, and responsible and accountable to it alone, precisely as if they were civilians selected from private life. The fallacy of this is palpable. If it were true as to the *civil* powers to be exercised by them, it could not be so as to their military powers and acts; for as to these they cannot be released by Congress from the Constitutional supervision of the President as Commander-in-chief. And, moreover, if Congress should even assume itself to elect or appoint a military officer to be the ruler of a Province, it could not do so, and still continue him an officer of the army, because, as such, he must be subject to be ordered by the President to such post and on such duty as may seem to him most for the public service, and his civil power could not be made by Congress to relieve him from the obligation to perform his military duties. Nor could Congress relieve him of the performance of these, which, indeed, it does not propose to do.

The simple, naked truth, therefore, is that it is the English Parliament claiming to be omnipotent, and making CROMWELL General of the armies, and Civil Ruler of England; and the result may be, as it was in England, a Protectorate, or, as it was in France, when the National Assembly and the National Convention had invested the Directory with supreme power, a First Consul or an Emperor. If GRANT is really a great man, energetic and capable, of course he is ambitious.

The fourth Section prohibits the President from using or ordering any portion of the army or navy "to assert by force of arms the authority of the Provisional Governments to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States as provided in this act." Section 5th imposes a penalty upon any person who interferes to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the army. Section 6th repeals all acts or portions thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of the bill.

The fourth and fifth sections are a declaration of war against the President. The sword is drawn and the scabbard thrown away. It is, besides, a deliberate and bestly insult; because it assumes that the Chief Magistrate of the country will do an act that will expose him to an infamous punishment.

This bill annuls, *ab imo*, from the very bottom, the whole previous scheme of reconstruction; and the country sets out anew by it upon an experimental voyage on unknown seas. The St. Louis *Republican* truly says:

It is apparent that no such measure would ever have been concocted, after all that has been done hitherto, except for the reason that the radicals are of the opinion that all their previous work is futile, and that the Southern vote may, after all, slip from their grasp. The bill can be viewed in no other light than that of a gigantic plan for a political campaign in the ten States, in which the entire machinery of government shall be under the direction and undisputed control of the Radicals. A peculiar significance is given to the plan by the fact that the man who, in advance of the Convention, is nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, is vested with sovereign military and civil power in ten States whose electoral votes, beyond all question, will be absolutely essential to the success of the Republican party. By the bill proposed, the probable candidate of that party is vested with a power by which he may, if he chooses, determine his own election in every one of those States. Such a vast and dangerous power over elections was never yet placed in the hands of any candidate for popular suffrage. The Emperor of the French, in the earlier elections of the Empire, did not wield a greater power in his own behalf than it is now proposed shall be placed at the disposal of the General of the army. The judges of all the courts may be his minions. Every Sheriff or Clerk may be his appointee. All the forms, orders and regulations of civil government, and the execution thereof, are to be under his control, through the civil officers he may appoint and whom he can at any moment remove. All election districts he may define, and all registration officers and judges of election are subject to his appointment and removal, he being the candidate for election, and all this vast civil power which may be employed in his own behalf is backed up by the military forces in the South, which are under his sovereign control. This seems to be the plan by which the Republicans, in view of probable defeat in the North, expect to save themselves from total destruction, by insuring to themselves the Southern vote. A plan more atrociously outrageous upon the rights of a free people cannot be conceived. The *coup detat* of Napoleon, with its attendant bloody crimes, was not in fact more execrable in its criminality, for that act of the French Emperor was not a more fatal blow to liberty than is the proposed measure of the Reconstruction Committee. The General of the army may be as pure and disinterested as Washington. But there is no man on earth to whom it would be safe to intrust such enormous power. There is not virtue enough in human nature to constitute a pledge that such power, under such temptation, would not be abused. It remains to be seen whether Congress will pass the bill.

Congress will pass the bill. As the Louisville *Courier* says:

The entire secret of the proposed revolution in the Reconstruction measures is that the Radicals perceive that, in spite of all that they have yet done to insure the reconstruction of the South on a strict Radical basis, they are not yet certain of their game. They can reconstruct the South well enough at any moment they choose. But the question is even yet doubtful whether it will be reconstructed in such season as is needful, as to support the Radical ticket in November next. The defeat of their party in the North during 1863 appears certain. Hence they are willing to upset reconstruction already commenced and well advanced, and begin again on a new basis so contrived that between the Radical Conventions and the General of the Army together, the Southern Electoral vote may be secured to the Radical candidate beyond all misadventure.

The New York *Times* (Repub.) says:

The resolutions denote very plainly the desire of certain of the extremists to reopen the question of reconstruction, and to complicate it with provisions that could only tend to widen the existing breach between black and white, and to increase immensely the danger of anarchy. The movement, by whomsoever directed or sustained is a movement to *postpone the restoration of the Southern States*, and to render it more hazardous and uncertain. To support it is to break faith with the people of the South, and to intensify the causes of peril and suffering which now all of the country.

Mr. Stevens, on introducing a bill, not many days since in the House, said he had no hesitation in acknowledging that "they were acting *outside the Constitution* in many respects; it had become too old-fashioned for the requirements of this progressive age."

There is no doubt that the extreme Radicals coincide with him; and are determined on revolutionizing our whole system of Government. They are resolved to set aside the Constitution, with all the old usages and traditions of the Nation, and to establish new ones in their stead. That this is an atrocious violation of their oaths to support the Constitution, does not give them a moment's concern. They want and are determined to have the Government of England by the Long Parliament, and that of France by the National Convention: and they are insane enough to suppose that such a Government can last. They are tempting GRANT to play the part of CROMWELL; but the man who is to do that has not yet arisen. GRANT is not that man. The pear is not yet quite ripe; and the time has not yet come. If the new bill passes, it is brought fearfully near. The New York *Times* states the simple truth, when it says:

The general movement of which these schemes form part, aim at the virtual abolition of the State Governments, and the consolidation of all power in the central authority at Washington. Whatever in the States does not work to the satisfaction of Congress, is to be taken away from the States and be committed to the control of Congress—Congress itself being the judge of the propriety of such a transfer.

And the same journal, which has heretofore supported the reconstruction monstrosities, says, with equal truth:

The crusade now set on foot against the present plan of reconstruction is the product of a determination to keep the Southern question open for the purposes of Radical agitators. They do not want any settlement of the question, just now. And they will allow of none which does not in all respects come up to their standard. In this spirit they virtually brand the existing law as a failure, and propose to supersede it by a scheme which will plunge the South into chaos. The condition is already bad enough, with whites and blacks separated, and the power of framing the organic law vested in the hands of the former. It will be infinitely worse, however, if the project of the Boutwells and Mortons of Congress receive the approval of that body. For from that moment the entire law-making power, as well as the entire civil administration of the States, will be controlled by the members of the Convention. A race but just emerged from bondage, ignorant and semi-barbarous, will have the filling of every local office, from the Executive and Council, to the Governor, judges, sheriffs, and all the functionaries of civil rule will be the nominees of the Convention which again will be duped and guided by the knaves and adventurers who pull the wires. A more appalling aspect it is not possible to imagine, or one which more effectually extinguishes the hope of peacefully and permanently restoring the South to the Union.

These endeavors to re-open the subject and to start afresh by plunging the South into positive anarchy, prove the futility of all reasonable expectations, and the wildness and folly, if not the political dishonesty, of those who are engaged in the work. If they succeed, reconstruction will be postponed indefinitely. Disorganization will be the order of the day. And no man will venture to predict when or how it will end.

In a party sense, the movement is destructive. Reconstruction has put the Republican party on trial, and the verdict must be against it, if, after two years' experimentalizing, it confesses itself no nearer success than when it started. The country has sustained it, so far, under a belief that it would quickly and safely restore the integrity of the Union. With what propriety or confidence, with what justice or decency, will it be possible to ask for further support, if the toils and devices of two years are declared by their authors an ignominious failure? What reliance can be placed on the capacity—what trust in the judment—of Republican statesmanship, if it thus repudiate its own handiwork?

The Republican party will find it expedient and necessary before long to define its position in regard to the Constitution of the United States. A good many things have happened which encourage the suspicion that the party holds, with Mr. Stevens, that this instrument is "too old-fashioned for this progressive age," and is inclined, as opportunities offer, to set it aside and adopt the Declaration of Independence or the will of Congress in its stead. It will not be amiss in them to dispel this illusion, if it be one, and to give the country some assurance that they still regard the Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

"Revolutions," said NAPOLEON III, "have long roots in the Past." This new infamy is but the necessary sequence, the logical consequence of the doctrine against which the President has so resolutely fought, that the Southern States are not within the Union; and of the determination to invest the negroes with the right of suffrage. That the measure now about to become a law is grossly and impudently unconstitutional, none of its authors doubt. They are resolved that their measures shall succeed; and the Constitution is but a feeble barrier in their way. It is no longer a living instrument, it is a dead corpse, lying unburied like that of a suicide.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

On January 15th a bill was introduced in the Senate, by McCall, to change the county line between Shelby and Tipton. The following were read a second time: A bill to reduce the number of challenges in criminal cases. The subject matter of the sixteenth section of the Franchise act was passed informally. An act requiring railroads to carry the blind, deaf, dumb and insane to and from those institutions free of charge. An act to compel clerks to pay over money received from the sale of real estate to the plaintiff. A bill for the benefit of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Rejected. Senator Smith gave notice of a motion to reconsider the bill. A bill for the protection of livery stable keepers. An act to amend an act compensating justices and jurors. A bill for the relief of the laborers of the Memphis, Ohio and Louisville Railroad. Rejected.

In the House, bills were introduced, read first time and referred:

Mr. Bosson—To provide for the liquidation of the debt of the State for the years 1868 and 1869. Mr. Hamilton, of Shelby—To provide for the election of a Clerk for the Law Court of Memphis. Referred. Mr. Bosson—Authorizing a bill to be filed for the sale of the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad and other railroads similarly indebted to the State and Federal Government, for non-payment of interest due by such roads. The bill provides that such railroads shall not be sold for less than the total sum of debt and interest due and owing to the State and Federal Governments, and sell for such sum such roads may be leased out by the Governor. Mr Mason—To amend the attachment laws of this State. Mr. Hamilton, of Shelby—To incorporate the Raleigh Mineral Springs Hotel Company. Mr. Reeves—To incorporate the Willow Grove Cemetery Company in the county of Shelby. Mr. Medlin—To repeal an act extending the elective franchise to certain aliens. Mr. Bosson—To establish normal schools in each of the geographical divisions of the State, and providing for a Normal School Board. Mr. McBloom—A resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the condition of the school fund, and ascertain what sum, if any, is due common schools in this State. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to protect mechanics, giving lien, etc. Passed—ayes, 46; noes, 15. The bill to inflict a penalty on common carriers for making discrimination against persons on account of color or previous condition, which had been amended by the Senate, providing that nothing in the act shall prevent such carriers from selling second class tickets, and assigning particular cars for ladies, was taken up. Mr. Taylor, of Carter, offered an amendment that all common carriers of passengers shall have the right to classify their modes of conveyance, and then the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill to encourage loyalty. The bill provides that the State shall issue a bond for $100 to each soldier who served in the late war in Tennessee regiments in the service of the United States, or the widow of such soldier, upon proof of an honorable discharge from such service. Mr. Taylor of Carter, and Johnson, offered an amendment to the bill applying its benefits to all natives of Tennessee who served in Northern regiments. Bill and amendment referred.

[This is a buncombe bill and calculated for leakage. If it should pass, the *douceur* will be gladly accepted by all those who had an *honorable* discharge, but if it fail, the State would not be loser, although all the Radicals alm at would be gained.]

LATE NEWS.

HOW GRANT DECEIVED THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—There is no doubt that Grant deceived the President in surrendering the War Office. Johnson pointedly reminded him, in Sherman's presence, of his agreement, and Grant did not deny it, and said if he had not allowed Stanton to take possession he would have undertaken to run the War Office elsewhere under authority of the Senate. The President said if he (Grant) had kept faith he would have seen how the ex-Secretary would have fizzled in running his outside machine.

STANTON BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

Grant and others are attempting to persuade Stanton to resign, while the Jacobin faction in Congress entreat him to hold the place.

HE MUST FALL.

He sent an official communication to the Senate to-day, but with this exception his official duties have been light, and will so continue, as the Executive entirely ignores him. It is certain that Stanton will not remain. If indignant public sentiment does not force his resignation, the President will remove him, as he said emphatically to-day, "Mr. Stanton shall not stay there."

GRANT DISGUSTED WITH HIS PARTY.

Grant was in the House to day, and, according to report, advising his Radical friends not to press the reconstruction bill in its present shape, as it would place him in an embarrassing position with the President, and otherwise prove damaging. He is said to be decidedly disgusted with the manner in which his party are thrusting greatness on him, and so expressed himself to a former member of his staff.

HE IS NOT A RADICAL.

He is further reported to have declared he was not a Radical, and never was one, and that certain men of that party misrepresented his feelings and position. That as for Stanton, he allowed him to take possession of the War Office, having the assurance that he would make it the occasion to tender his resignation. That while he would not take the responsibility to decide on these questionable laws, he would say there was a provision in the Constitution making the President his Commander-in-Chief, and when he issued orders he would obey them. Such is the substance of the statement, there are reasons to believe, was sent to the President yesterday.

[Our opinion of GRANT and STANTON remains unchanged. The latter has the more sense and makes the other his dupe and tool.]

—It has been suggested that the Radicals are only using Gen. Grant to concentrate their shattered ranks, and that having effected they will bring forward somebody else to join in the *chase* for the Presidency; and if it should fail, his defeat will not be regarded as a finality, as he was taught to regard discomfiture as natural disasters in the "wilderness."

—A new Radical aspirant for the Presidency has turned up in Metcalf county, Kentucky. A letter to the Louisville *Courier*, of the 15th, says: "I. P. Pace, Esq., of Rays' Cross Roads, has declared himself a candidate for that high station, with the determination of running through this time. He was a candidate in 1864, but broke off the track to run for coroner, but unfortunately he was defeated. He is a radical of Radicals. So Messrs. Chase, Grant, Moxa & Co., may expect to have a formidable competitor at their heels."

—The Reconstruction Convention met at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 14th. Of fifty-three whites and sixty-three negroes, there were ninety-two delegates present, constituting a quorum. L. J. Robertson, of Columbia, was chosen temporary Chairman; the contest for presiding officer is said to be between Colleton Mackey, of Charleston, and B. F. Whittemore, of Massachusetts, but hailing from the Darlington district.

—The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* is informed that Gilbert, the man who first offered a reward for the assassination of Lincoln, and now a Radical, sent, last Thursday, for a file of soldiers for his protection.

—Fifty-five paupers in the almshouse at Newburyport, Mass., cost the town $18,487 last year. The people are considering the propriety of abolishing the institution, and boarding the inmates at the hotels, as a measure of economy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

SPECIALS TO APPEAL.

ARKANSAS.

BLACK-TAN CONVENTION.

They Help Themselves from the State Treasury.

Memorialize for Repeal of Cotton Tax.

LITTLE ROCK, January 18, 7:10 p.m. In the Convention a lengthy report of the Committee on the Legislative Department is made the special order for next Friday. The Committee to memorialize ordinances, reported an ordinance appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars out of the State treasury to pay the per diem and mileage expenses of the Convention. It was debated pro and con by Conservatives and Radicals, Brooks and Phillips stating it was understood the ordinance met the approval of the Executive and the Commanding General. They thought as it was necessary to meet pressing demands, the members of the Convention could use the money and afterwards levy a special tax to reimburse the treasury. It was adopted, fifty-six to eleven. The Committee to memorialize ordinances recommended a memorial to Congress asking the repeal of the special tax on cotton, which was adopted. The resolution yesterday in regard to removing disabilities of citizens aiding reconstruction, was reported back to day, and a Committee of five appointed to memorialize Congress in relation thereto. Adjourned till Monday.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

JACKSON, January 18.—The following resolution was adopted to day, and a copy forwarded to Hon. B. Wade:

Whereas the President of the United States suspended Hon. E. M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, without assigning any cause or provocation, other than being in favor of carrying out the laws of Congress, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention return a vote of thanks to the Senate of the United States for their righteous act in replacing him in his proper position as Secretary of War.

The following resolutions were offered: That any registered voter, on presentation of his certificate of registration to the managers of the election for the ratification or rejection of the acts of this Convention, shall be entitled and allowed to vote in any county or precinct in the State, without regard to the county or precinct where he was registered; also, one that there shall be no poll-tax levied for the collection of any debt contracted prior to January 1, 1861, until 1900; also another, providing for printing 150 copies of the minutes, in book form, for the use of the members of the Convention; also another, that all persons occupying public lands shall pay taxes for school purposes the same as the lawful owners. One forbidding the State of Mississippi to assume or pay any debts or obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, or claim from the United States for slaves emancipated. Also, an ordinance to invalidate all transactions of executors, administrators or guardians, or widows and orphans, when Confederate securities were the consideration, and granting the parties thus wronged, through the intervention of the courts of the State, to enter upon and take possession of all lands and tenements sold or disposed of as above, and the right of action at law against such executors, administrators and guardians or their securities, for damages. Another providing for the levying of a special tax upon all real estate and moveable property in the State; and also providing for the election, by the Convention, of a sufficient number of tax collectors, not to exceed one for each county, to collect said tax. The Convention shall elect a Treasurer, to be known as the Treasurer of the Convention, for the purpose of receiving the money thus collected; said Treasurer to be continued in office sixty days after the adjournment of the Convention.

FROM GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, January 18.—Gen. Meade sent in a communication to the Convention to-day, dated yesterday, which after acknowledging the receipt of the resolution asking for pay, says: "I have this day received information from the Treasurer that there are no funds in the Treasury at Milledgeville. I have also been reliably informed that some of the public institutions of the State have been suffering on account of the non payment of appropriations for their support. Whether this failure of the payment has been on account of a want of means in the State Treasury, or for other reasons, I am not at present advised. I shall use my best efforts to secure, without delay, the means for paying the incidental expenses of the Convention, at least a portion of the per diem and mileage of the members. If I find on investigation that any of the funds which should be in the State Treasury have been placed beyond reach, I may deem it necessary to suspend surrendering the War Office. Officers who receive their pay from the State Treasury or the State Railroad. You will perceive, from the facts above stated, that it is out of my power at present to comply with the request of the Convention, much as I desire to do so; and in lieu of granting this authority, I respectfully request that a requisition on your disbursing agent be sent to me for my approval, so that I may see such funds of the State as may become available properly distributed, according to the public necessities."

The Convention refused almost unanimously to suspend the rules to consider a resolution asking the Federal authorities to make advances for the payment of the Convention's expenses. They also tabled a resolution to appoint a committee of three delegates to examine the State Treasury.

Sections 8 and 9, of the Bill of Rights, in the old Constitution, were adopted.

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A communication was read from Gen. Hancock to the committee appointed to confer with him relative to the collection of the taxes levied by the Convention. Gen. Hancock says: By the ordinance levying the tax, the Convention prescribed the mode of its collection; that the ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor to direct the Sheriffs and tax collectors to enforce payment. Should any such persons be forcibly resisted, the Major General commanding will promptly use the military power to maintain the supremacy of the law, and to this extent he has the authority to act, but it is not his province to interfere in the matter in any other way.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 17.—Gov. Orr addressed the Convention to-night for over an hour. He recommends: First, That suffrage be restricted by a property or educational qualification; second, that the Convention remove the disabilities from all white men now disfranchised; third, That education be provided for all, and that a poll tax, rather than a tax upon property be levied for that purpose; fourth, That the disabilities be removed from the judicial officers of the State, and that they be continued; fifth, That a proper homestead law be enacted, and that it be fifty or one hundred acres of land in the county, and a house and lot in town; and that these are not to be liable to attachment for old debts; sixth, That the Convention pass an ordinance affording relief to debtors in general, in as much as the usury law now in force applied only to debts incurred during the war; seventh, He recommends the repudiation of all obligations incurred in the purchase of slaves, and the abolition of imprisonment for debts incurred before and since the war.

The address was listened to throughout with profound attention.

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ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Weather clear and milder, with indications of a general thaw.

FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, January 18.—In the Convention to-day the bill of rights was under discussion, and seven sections were adopted, including one declaring Virginia a co equal member of the General Government, and entitled to all the benefits and subject to all burdens as the other States.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to settling debts prior to 1865, at twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Gen. Grant is expected here on Tuesday to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund.

Robert Grimes, a negro from Charleston, has entered suit in the United States District Court against the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, for requiring his wife to ride in a second class car when she had a first class ticket. He lays the damages at $1800.

The *Enquirer* will publish on Monday, a challenge sent by Col. White, a Republican member of the Convention, to Beast Butler, when he was in the city last week. It demands reparation for being ordered out of Butler's department during the war. The affair is still pending. Col. White is one of the Republicans who refused to hear the "Beast" speak.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINTON, January 18.—Logan will introduce the following resolution in the House, on Monday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession concerning loans by any National Bank in the city of New York, in violation of Section twenty-nine of National currency act, or any portion of their capital in excess of the limits provided by said act, upon railroad or mining stocks of fictitious value, and whether he has information that any of the officers of such banks are engaged in speculations or operations in such stocks, which involves the capital and credit of their respective institutions, and that in the event of his not having in his possession the necessary facts to furnish this information, that he take such steps to cause such an examination to be made as will compel a compliance by such banks with the provisions of the national currency act.

To-day is unusually quiet here. Everything goes on quietly at the War office, and up to the present time no official communication has passed between the President and Stanton.

The Democratic Congressmen held a caucus last night, but it is not known what they did, as they pledged themselves not to communicate what they did to outside parties.

The House, to day, went into a Committee of the Whole, with Dawes in the chair, for a general debate on the President's message.

Baker addressed the committee on the subject of the treaty for the acquisition of the Russian American possessions.

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FROM RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 18.—Much confusion prevailed in the Convention to-day, and nothing was accomplished. The resolution of Denham (Conservative) alluded to yesterday, after much filibustering, was indefinitely postponed. Herra (negro) was elected Engrossing Clerk.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 18.—A letter from Havana gives fearful accounts of the ravages of the cholera. There had been as many as 300 cases a day, nearly half of which had proved fatal. On the 10th inst. there were fifty-two cases and twenty-one deaths.

FROM PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, January 18.—An explosion of fire works occurred this morning in a confectionary store, killing a woman and two men. The explosion was occasioned by friction.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Tobacco is firmer; lugs $5@6; medium leaf $14 75; selections $17 50. Flour $7 75@12 50, for superfine family. Wheat $2 35@2 40. Oats 67@68c. Corn 75@80c. Bacon shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12½c; bulk shoulders 8½c. Lard 12½@13c. Mess pork $21. Whisky 28@30c, bonded. Cotton 14c.

CINCINNATI, January 18. — Flour, quiet; family, $11@25. Wheat, firm, $2 50@2 55. Corn, 80c. Oats dull, 67c. Rye very dull, $1 55. Fall barley, $2@2 05. Bacon shoulders, 9¼; clear side, 11¼; clear rib, 11¼. Lard firm and quiet, 11½@12¾. Butter firm, 35@45. Eggs declined to 40c. Cheese, 14½@15. Whisky, $2 28 for free. Clover seed, $12 50@12 75. Flax seed firm, $2 25. Timothy seed, $2 50@2 60.

NEW ORLEANS.—Cotton, active; Middling, 17@17½; sales, 5300; sales late yesterday, 2500 bales more than reported; receipts, 2834; exports, 9254. Sugar unchanged. Molasses active, tending upward. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn advanced 10c. Oats firmer, 83@85c. Pork firmer, $22 50@23; Bacon firmer, Shoulders held at 10½c; Rib, 13c; Clear, 13½; Tierce Lard, 13c; Keg, 14½c. Sterling, 46@52. Gold, 37½. New York sight, ½ discount. Arrived, steamship Cahawba, from Galveston.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, January 18.—The Duke de Persigny, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed for the government of the press of the country. He thinks the press will be allowed too much latitude, and while he would favor a bill designed to give more freedom to the press, there was an obnoxious tendency in the provisions of the present bill, to leave the journals free to assail public and private characters.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—Parliament met yesterday, and the King delivered the opening speech. After reviewing the state of the country, he entered on the subject of the efficiency of the army, and favored the enrollment of all the able bodied citizens in the

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce D. R. GRACE as a candidate for the office of Marshal of Municipal Court, subject to the decision of the Conservative Convention. ja15 te

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.—We are authorized to announce PHILIP GARVIN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Shelby county, at the election in March next. ja19 te

CLERK OF COMMON LAW AND CRIMINAL COURTS.—We are authorized to announce F. L. WARNER as candidate for Crim inal and Common Law Court Clerk, subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention. ja19 te

WE are authorized to announce Mr. JOHN NORTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 14th Civil District of Shelby county. ja19 te

FOR COUNTY TRUSTEE.—*Messrs Editors Appeal:* You will please announce my name as a candidate for County Trustee of Shelby county, Tennessee, at the ensuing election, subject to nomination of the March election, subject to nomination of the Conservative party. Respectfully,

A. WOODWARD.

ja15 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER.—In response to the call of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for County Register at the ensuing March election, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Conservative party.

W. L. STEWART.

ja15 te

THOMAS W. REILLY is announced as candidate for Register of Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja14 te

FOR COUNTY REGISTER. COL JOHN MARTIN, Sr., announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Register, subject to the decision of the Conservative convention. ja12 te

E. W. CALDWELL is a candidate for Tax Collector of Shelby county at the ensuing March election. ja11 te

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election. Subject to the nomination of the Conservative Convention.

J. W. KING.

ja10-ce7 te

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March election in 1868.

Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—A LARGE HALL, NO. 14, ON Monroe street. Apply at H. WETTER & CO.'S, Nos. 11 and 13 Monroe street.

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 20 Front street.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME FRONT ROOM, with board, at Mrs. Dr. George C. Gray's, 88 Court street. dec27 tf

FOR RENT.—The "CHERRY PLACE," on Poplar avenue, 3½ miles south of Court Square. Terms reasonable to a good tenant. FARIES & HARPER'S, 14 Monroe street. dec26 tf

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main st., located in one of the best business positions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 341 Main street. dec10

FOR RENT—A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 330 Alabama street.

L. BOYLE.

n. 29 tf

FOR RENT—[illegible]ant new building No. 7 Howard's Row. The ele[illegible]ories high, with good cellars. Rent low. Possession given imm[illegible]. Apply to M. L. MEACHAM, No. 8 Union street. oct2 tf

FOR RENT—[illegible] house on Front A centrally located busin[illegible]. Rent low. Possession given imm[illegible]. Apply to J. [illegible]ton on the Rov. [illegible]. PAGE, Jr.

FOR RENT—I will rent my Plants Mine, for Yazoo Pass, in Coahoma county, [illegible]ears the year 1868. This farm had about 30[illegible] cultivation the present year, and produ[illegible] good crop; most of it entirely above overf[illegible]. It is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, an[illegible] has plenty of house room on it for a large number of hands, now on the place, and will be [illegible] to remain on it. The place has a fine new Gin House and fixtures on it, and also three [illegible] Stables. I will rent it low, and take most, if not all, the rent out in repairs. Apply to J. W. Hurd, on the place, or to the undersigned, near Como, Panola county, Miss.

C. W. HUNT.

December 18, 1867.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE Engine, with Saw and Grist Mill. Apply at this office. ja14 2aw

WANTED.—A small FURNISHED HOUSE, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a prompt tenant. Address "A. F.," Appeal office. ja11 tf

WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM, with board for three persons, at a reasonable rate. Address "," Appeal office. ja11 tf

WANTED—One or two good second hand DESK OFFICE DESKS, of medium size. Persons having such wishing to sell, will address Office No. 11, Waldran Block, Main street. ja11 tf

WANTED—To Rent, a HOUSE, within two or three squares of Court Square, containing five or six rooms, besides Kitchen and Servant's room, for which a liberal rent will be paid by a good tenant. Address M. A., Appeal office. ja11 tf

WANTED—A WET NURSE. Apply to No. 388 Main street, or this office. ja9 tf

WANTED—FROM THREE TO EIGHT Acres well Timbered Land, within five miles of Court Square; for which cash will be paid. Address C. DOD DRIVER, Senatobia, Miss. dec21 1w

WANTED.—A situation as Book keeper by an old citizen, and fully competent. Will close up old books and open new ones, or do any other kind of writing. Best of references given. Address "FRANK," care of Appeal office. dec21 tf

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY J. HARRISON and Child, the Widow and Sister of Wm. Harrison, Pattern-maker, who was murdered in Nashville, Tenn., on the night of the 25th ult. If they will call on the undersigned at 5 A. M. they will hear of something to their advantage. ADDIS D. BAILEY, Merchant, Sailor, Savannah, Ga., Box 188. Jan3

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTACAS AND RECALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.

dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

LOST—FOUND.

LOST.—IN GOING FROM APPEAL OFFICE by Union, store of Jones, Bowles & Co, front street, two Tens and one Twenty Dollar Bill. Any person finding the same, and returning to Appeal office, will be suitably rewarded.

jan1

GOOD NEWS FOR the HOLIDAYS

GROCERIES, GREEN & DRIED FRUITS,

Preserves, Jellies,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.,

—AND—

CONFECTIONERIES

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY.

WE have recently been placed in receipt of a large and well selected stock of FANCY GROCERIES, etc., consisting in part of Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, Citron, Raisins, Currants, Figs, Jellies, and Preserves of all kinds; Sauces, Pickles, Cau Fruits, Toys, and a variety of other articles too lengthy for enumeration. We are also in receipt of regular shipments of Oranges, Lemons and other Green Fruits, and invite the attention of our old customers and the public generally to our stand, feeling confident that our lengthy business experience enables us to give entire satisfaction to all of our many patrons.

Tennessee Steam Candy Manufactory.

Our customers will be furnished fresh daily as heretofore, and guaranteed pure. We manufacture none but No. 1 articles, and trust this fact is appreciated a liberal patronage demonstrates.

☞ Particular attention paid to the filling of country orders.

L. SIOCO & CO., Importers.

260 and 262 Second street, cor. Madison.

dec13 2m

PITTSBURGH COAL.

233 1-2 Main st.

I HAVE removed my office to 233½ Main street the lay building, where I am prepared to fill, with No. 1 Pittsburg Coal, all orders with which I may be favored.

H. B. PACKER,

Coal Dealer.

ja12 1m

M. L. MEACHAM, Formerly of Meacham & Galbreath. A. C. TREADWELL, Formerly of F. Lane & Co.

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Plantation Supplies,

No. 9 UNION STREET,

Memphis : : : : Tennessee.

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by unremitting attention to business to still merit a continuance of public favor.

Their facilities for storing and selling Cotton are unsurpassed by any house in the city. A commodious Brick Shed attached to their storehouse gives them immediate and constant ownership of all Cotton in store. All cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless instructions to the contrary.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices. ja15 1m

J. L. VERSER,

[Successor to Verser & Hatchett.]

Cotton Factor

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily).....	1:34 p.m.	2:00 p.m
Grand Junction Accom'd'n (daily except Sunday).....	8:3 p.m.	10:30 a.m
Somerville Accommodation (daily except Sunday).....	8:55 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 15 minutes faster than city time.

Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.

W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express.....	7:00 a.m.	2:30 p.m
Night Express.....	5:30 p.m.	10:05 a.m

Railroad Time 15 m nutes faster than city.

Ticket offices No. 277½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:25 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Night Express, except Sunday	10:56 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
Freight, daily, save Sunday	3:15 p.m.	3:45 a.m.

W. H. HUMMER, Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until farther notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12:45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 3:15 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:15 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and Memphis railroads at 2:45 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12:45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Fridays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

REMOVAL.

Our friends will remember that the APPEAL BUSINESS OFFICE is now located at **No. 13 Jefferson street.**

The EDITORIAL ROOMS of the APPEAL have been removed to No. 14 Jefferson street, upstairs, where we will be glad to see our friends at all times.

To Delinquents.

All persons who are indebted to the APPEAL, either for advertising or subscription accounts, can liquidate the same by checks on the COMMERCIAL BANK at par.

JNO. AINSLIE,

Cashier and Business Manager.

RUMOR.—It is reported that J. J. Sears has been appointed Register for Shelby county in place of Gen. Williamson.

ELDER T. W. CASKEY will preach at the Linden street Christian Church today at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m.

THE Eucharist will be celebrated at First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Court street, at 11 a.m., and preaching also at 7 p.m., by the Pastor, Rev. J. C. Ransom. Sunday school 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH, on Court street. Sabbath school at 9 a.m. Union street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by Rev. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by Rev. Missouri. Services Bishop Marvin, of Missouri. Services each night during the week.

TELEGRAMS reminding in office on Jan. uary 18: A. Lehman, Schwob & Co., G. T. Hubbard, Enoch Taylor, M. W. Sewell, Mrs. Mollie M. Able, Dr. Henry A. Deane, Mrs. A. W. Bowman.

IN JAIL.—W. Dodson, whose feats of legerdemain have already been noticed, was yesterday committed in default of $2000 bail.

DISCHARGED.—Dick Clawson, colored, was charged with abstracting provisions from the Overton Hotel, but the evidence being unsatisfactory, he was discharged.

VAGRANCY.—Two men, calling themselves Charles Harren and John Smith, were arrested and accommodated with lodgings in the Adams street stationhouse, to answer the charge of vagrancy on Monday.

STEALING LUMBER.—George Washington, of the colored persuasion, is under arrest for boarding somebody's plank pile, with the intention of converting the same to his own use.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREET.—Three hackmen, Howard, O'Brien and Davidson, will have to put in their appearance to-morrow before Commissioner Richards for obstructing the streets with their vehicles.

BURGLARY.—The store of Messrs. Atwell & Gilheimer, No. 274 Second street, was broken open yesterday morning and two trunks abstracted. The thieves must have been trunkless elephants and not mackerels.

CONFIDENCE.—W. Dodson, colored, was sent to have changed a $20 note belonging to another negro, but forgot to return either the note or the change. He is a candidate for the penitentiary and is in jail.

JOHN NORTON is a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable of the 4th Civil District. He has been a good, honest and faithful officer. We do not know what competitors he has or may have, but he is worthy, and no one can be more so.

BAIL REFUSED.—The counsel of Angelo Marre, charged with the murder of J. Mastasets, endeavored to have him admitted to bail, and introduced Constable Gherico as a witness, but his testimony was deemed inconclusive, and the prisoner still remains in for some quarters.

OVERTON TICKET OFFICE.—Tickets of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad are now sold at the ticket office of Capt. Sam. Shock, at the Overton Hotel. He can now ticket passengers to all points North and South and give such information to travelers as will prove invaluable to them.

PARK AVENUE ACADEMY.—Among our educational institutions, the Park Avenue Academy, three and a half miles from Memphis, by Mr. W. L. Miller, Principal, claims to be equal to any. He references are of the highest order. For terms, etc., see the Principal's card.

GRAND LARCENY.—Allen Fees, sometimes Henry, and other aliases, was arrested last evening, and confined in jail to answer the charge of stealing a silver case gold watch, a lot of Southern bank notes and a lot of gold coin from H. Phillips. He is a comely mulatto, and well known at the jail.

BARGAINS AHEAD.—We call attention to the sale of fine carpeting, rugs, etc., advertised by Royster, Trezevant & Co., in another column. Their goods are all new and of the latest and most elegant designs, and must be sold out regardless of cost to close the consignment. There will be no *bogus bidders*.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Dr. Nicholson, the founder and head of the Church Reform Society in Mexico, was in our sanctum yesterday. He is expected to preach in Grace Church this morning at 10½ o'clock, and we bespeak for his audience an instructive and eloquent discourse.

Chas. Clark, Esq., cashier Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, is in town, stopping at the Overton.

COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR.—Phil. Garvin is a candidate for the office of County Tax Collector, an office he has filled for several years to the satisfaction not only to the citizens of this city, but also to the citizens of Shelby county. He is an honorable, straightforward man, prompt in all his engagements, and no better man can be selected to conduct the business of County Tax Collector than Phil. Garvin.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that ex-Alderman D. R. Grace is a candidate for the office of Marshal of the Municipal Court. During the recent contest, and for years past, Mr. Grace has done much service to the Conservative cause. He is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he is a candidate, and if elected we feel confident he will give satisfaction to the people of this community.

LEATH ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We, the trustees of the Leath Orphan Asylum, would state to the good people of Memphis and vicinity that this institution is now without means for providing for the present year, for the thirty orphans now under our care, and not desiring to resort to the plan of having fairs, as heretofore, we propose canvassing the city with the hope that the benevolently inclined will each give a little for the noble charity, either of their money or articles of clothing, groceries, dry goods, shoes, or anything at hand that may be of use to the children.

ANOTHER CONTEMPT.—The multiplying of cases on the most flimsy pretext will render this means of protection, when properly exercised by a judicial officer, perfectly contemptible. The Radical organ, after giving its version of the affair in which Judge Leonard was worsted on Friday, says: "Judge Leonard considered the attack as an attempt to kill him for expressions used in his court in the performance of his official duties, and has ordered an attachment to be issued against the parties for contempt of court." We understood that Somerville knocked him down for words spoken out of court, and not *because* of what was said or done inside. As the Judge drew a pistol, he was liable to arrest, himself, for *contempt* of the law.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. A. B. Miller, who has been pastor of this church for several years past, will preach his farewell sermon to his congregation this morning, and Rev. J. M. C. Beecher, of South Carolina, will preach at night. Dr. Miller will go hence to Paducah, where he has had a call. His people here, to whom he has endeared himself in his ministry, and by social virtues, will be loth to part from him, who has been a strength to them in his counsel and example. He will leave his church in a flourishing condition, which he found rather dilapidated after the locsin of war had been silenced. It is now vigorous, healthful, and increasing in all the attributes of usefulness.

FANCY JOB PRINTING.—At No. 15 West Court street, at the Franklin Job Office, Mr. S. C. Toof is prepared to execute the finest fancy job printing in the city. He has all the newest and most elegant styles of type, is a thorough master of his art, is most liberal in all his dealings, and can turn out in the shortest notice the very best kinds of work. None who have had printing done by Mr. Toof have sought to have it executed by anybody else. No. 15 West Court is the place for cheap and elegant job printing.

MEMPHIS, January 18, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

In your issue of yesterday your correspondent asks will I be a candidate for re-election next March to the office of Clerk of the Criminal Court. He further commends my course in the late municipal election. I claim no credit for what I have done on that occasion, further than in concert with the Conservative people, I simply endeavored to do my duty. In answer to the first question of your correspondent, I will say I am not a candidate next March, for the reason there is no vacancy in my office. I was elected Clerk of the Law and Criminal Courts for the term of four years, which term will not expire next March. When the proper time to elect arrives, I will announce publicly what my course will be.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN DONOVAN.

GRAND CONCERT OF PROF. LEO WHEAT.—The celebrated pianist, Mr. Leo Wheat, will, as announced by advertisement in another column, give his first grand concert in Memphis on Wednesday evening next at the Hall of the German Club, Greenlaw Opera house. We hope the occasion will be embraced by our citizens to make an ovation worthy the distinguished talent of our young countryman. After an absence of seven years—years of close and persistent study—he returns to his native Tennessee, where in Nashville his eminent powers have been recognized in three consecutive years, crowned by the *elite* of the State certs a [illegible]verse being unanimous in his capital, th[illegible]ville, Kentucky, in praise. At L[illegible]ed, as he was warmly g[illegible]ings of the press he deserved, the enco[illegible]here, where of that city. Can we do [illegible]s he is well known to us throu[illegible]ly and friends? We thi[illegible]. We will look [illegible]r a very house. The programme is a very attractive one, in the [illegible]terpretation of which he is to be assisted by the first amateur talent of the city. A brilliant occasion may be expected.

CURRENT LITERATURE.—Go to Joe Locke's this morning, No. 22 Jefferson street, and take a glance at his list of magazines, hebdomadals and dailies, and then buy. He has Godey and Peterson for February, Waverley, Sporting Times, Clipper, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Harper's Bazar, Ball Chronicle, Southern Opinion, and Southern Home Journal; all of the latest magazines, books, stationery, playing cards, etc., any of which Joe Locke will take the greatest pleasure in furnishing his many patrons.

A NEW FIRM.—Messrs. Dalton & Price have bought out the Job office and bindery of Vaught, Black & Co., and will, for the present, continue the business at the old stand, No. 315 Main street. Mr. R. L. Dalton is well known in our city, while Mr. B. F. Price is an energetic practical printer. They will pay especial attention to the binding of music, magazines, etc., while their job work will compare favorably with any in the Southwest. They will, we are sure, leave no effort untried to please their patrons, both as to quality of work and prices, and will no doubt be liberally patronized.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Mr. Booth closed his engagement last night as *Richard III*, to the largest house of the season. The stock company will play *Under the Gaslight* to-morrow evening. Mr. Booth did not satisfy his admirers with his "Richard." It was thought he presumed upon want of critical taste in a Western audience, or being his last evening, he would appear eccentric, but certainly did not sustain his reputation, and the audience repeatedly laughed outright at the *comedy*. He made him even a lower and more despicable villain than we remember ever to have seen presented before.

THE FINLEY CHURN DASHER.—Articles of household economy, which save labor and do better work, are in greater request now than any previous time in our history. Since the disorganization of labor, it is of the utmost importance to perform household work with as little assistance and as few domestics as possible. *The Finley Churn Dasher* seems to have been invented to meet this increasing want of the South. Thousands of our most respectable citizens have tested it and find it to meet the *desideratum*, making *better butter, more of it and in less time* than any other similar construction. It is of the utmost simplicity, like nearly all other valuable inventions, and can be adapted to any churn already in use. Its cost is small, for an article which so much promotes the comfort of a family. Principal depot, No. 321 Main street, where one of the firm may always be found.

HORRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS.—The Friar's Point *Coahomian* of the 10th inst. has a story that reminds us very much of the extravaganza produced at that place in 1861, the main features of which were the seizing of a Yankee schoolmaster, shaving his head, cramming him into a barrel and rolling him into the river. Now, a sensational is started that a party of hunters from Pontotoc encamped near Swan Lake, and sending one of their number to procure water a short distance from the camp, he was so long gone, they at once instituted a search for him. The *Coahomian* thus narrates the balance of the story:

"They had gone but a short distance in the direction of the water, when they discovered traces of blood on the ground. A further search, and the man was found under some small bushes dead, with his shoulders horribly lacerated. It is thought by many to have been the work of a panther, or some other wild beast."

Being hunters, why did they not seize their guns and go in pursuit of the beast of prey? Or were they satisfied with the blood that had been split already? They were not keen sportsmen, else they "would never have given it up so Mr. Brown." It is shrewdly suspected that the poor fellow who took to the bush had been imbibing too freely of something stronger than water, and that the blood seen, or thought to have been seen, was only the dripping of his canteen, to which he had carefully forgotten to put the stopple. The laceration of the shoulders did not penetrate to the skin, being simply confined to the abrasion consequent upon abrupt contact with the ground, or the bushes. We judge this to be the true solution of the horrible mystery, because in a previous paragraph, the *Coahomian* presents the following inducements to permanent settlers, without alluding to the encounter with the strange, unknown animal:

"The land in the vicinity of Swan Lake, this county, is surely very fine and productive, and no doubt but what there are great inducements offered, as a number of our young men, who contemplate embarking in agricultural pursuits in the spring, are at present "prospecting" in that pleasant locality.

THE SPRING SESSION OF W. E. Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn., will begin on Monday the 27th of January. The

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street.

DO YOU WANT A FORTUNE?—Go to the office of the Phœnix Insurance Company, 280 Main street, and buy tickets in the "Grand Special Scheme of the Raleigh Springs." Tickets, $5.

Francisco & Wiggin, 309 Main street, will from this date close out the balance

MATRIMONIAL.—The Hernando (Miss.) *Press* of the 16th contains the following marriage notice, which we take great pleasure in transferring to our columns. Col. Livermore, we are proud to rank among our most highly esteemed friends; one whose urbanity, manly modesty and large heart have endeared him to an extensive circle, and caused him to be held in the greatest esteem by those with whom his duties of Railroad Superintendent have brought him in connection:

Married.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in New Iberia, La., by Rev. C. Dowe, of the Episcopal church, Col. A. S. Livermore, Superintendent of the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, to Miss Leila, daughter of Col. Wm. Robertson, and grand daughter of Gen. J. C. N. Robertson, of this vicinity. A long, happy and prosperous life to our young friend and his fair bride. May heaven's richest blessings, in copious showers, descend upon them, and may the roseate hues of pure love light their pathway to the portals of *eternal rest.*

"May Spring's young roses cluster round their way,
In dewy bloom, where'er their footsteps stray;
Should ever sorrow, like a raven's wing,
Steal o'er their sky, and darkening shadows bring,
May Hope's bright angel shed a ray of light
Across the gloom, to radiate their night."

Understanding that Col. Livermore and his fair and accomplished bride would arrive yesterday afternoon, the rooms at the Gayoso were suitably decorated, and a wedding *trousseau*, if such it can be styled, was provided to surprise them on their arrival, consisting of the following superb articles, of which Mrs. C. P. Oakley had the exclusive selection, and reflects the highest credit upon her refined and excellent taste: A set of solid silver, lined with gold, urn, tea and coffee pots, cream-pitcher, sugar bowl, and salver bearing the engraving: "*Inscribed and Presented to A. S. Livermore by the Employees of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, January 9, 1868.*" In addition, to complete the outfit, there were a silver water-pitcher, knives and forks, butter and fruit knives, complete tea and dinner sets of the most elegant china, goblets, wine glasses, decanters, etc. To make the present still more complete, were a superb pair of pickle stands, with this inscription: "*A. S. Livermore from Gen. Pullen.*"

The following "card," elegantly prepared in imitation of engraving, in the superior penmanship of Prof. Robertson, of Leddin's Commercial College, handsomely framed, accompanied the superb present:

CARD.—A. S. LIVERMORE: THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD take pleasure in availing themselves, on this happy occasion, of the opportunity of your acceptance of this token and the sincere hope with it, as a testimonial of our appreciation of you, as a thorough gentleman and an efficient railroad officer.

P. M. White, President.
S. H. Lamb, Treasurer.
Miles Merryweather, Chief Engineer.
C. P. Oakley, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.
J. H. Hender on, Auditor.
W. A. Ward, Book-Keeper.
J. B. Childress, Conductor.
James Glenn, Conductor.
R. M. Leech, Conductor.
John S. Cain, Conductor.
Wm Kirby, Conductor.
J. M. Pamplin, Agent, Memphis.
Charles Lofland, Freight Clerk, Memphis.
I. K. Wood, Freight Clerk, Memphis.
— Wood, Freight Clerk, Memphis.
Ben Harris, Freight Clerk, Memphis.
H. A. Turner, Agent, Horn Lake.
D. L. Banks, Agent, Como.
John Hinton, Agent, Coldwater.
T. E. Neely, Agent, Senatobia.
T. J. Bass, Agent, Como.
J. M. Henderson, Agent, Sardis.
J. M. Bradford, Agent, Long Creek.
W. Pugh, Agent, Oakland.
W. Buckley, Agent, Harrison.
W. S. Dunlavey, Agent, Oakland.
C. N. Jones, Agent, Grimes.
A. T. Scruggs, Agent, Hardy.
G. J. Williams, Agent, Grenada.
J. J. Williams, Freight Clerk, Grenada.
W. A. Judson, Baggage Master, Memphis.
L. Grogwin, Baggage Master.
John Jenkins, Baggage Master.

BRAKEMEN.

James Shankle, James Currie,
Wm. Lawrence, Mose Norton,
John Cooper, Charles Fields,
L. Haller, James Hailey,
Denis Bates, Hilland Meffree.
Charles Watchman,
M. Corrigan, Yard Master.
J. M. Snell, Gate Keeper.
W. Mangle, Switchman.
J. W. Salter, Road Master.
— Sanders, Conductor D. Train.
C. — Engineer, Foreman Section 1.
C. N. " " 2.
W. Colvin, " " 3.
John Neller, " " 4.
Dennis Ryan, " " 5.
Jas. Ryan, " " 6.
Thos. Boyle, " " 7.
P. Foley, " " 8.
Tim. Berry, " " 9.
Jas. Kingsley, " " 10.
James Bratshaw, Bridge Foreman.
Wm. Scooby, Wood and Water Contractor.
D. G. Gullette, " "
J. S. Bryant, " "
Wm. Gregory, " "
Henry Teague, Master Mechanic.

ENGINEERS.

James Ehlin, Charles Fales,
Stephen Hayes, Patrick Maher,
Mike Dougherty, John Cullin,
Ed. Bradley, Wm. Hume.

FIREMEN.

James O'Brien, Wm Dean,
Tuss Berrgan, James Love,
Jas. Cohan, James Hughes,
Wm Hemer, Wm Howard.
Samuel Sheridan, Boiler Maker.
Joseph Sheridan,
C. F. Rotherburg, Coppersmith.
J. E. Messenger, Painter.
Richard Martin, Shop Engineer.
C. Gurley, Night Watchman.
Joseph Wonegan, Watchman.
W. A. Nelson, Time Keeper.
F. M. Gleason, Car Builder.

CARPENTERS.

W. C. Neely, B. W. Duncan,
F. Sommers, A. H. Hughes,
J. C. Tilson, Henry Bucket,
R. C. Moore, J. K. Gay or,
Jasper Copeland, Jas. Williamson.

MACHINISTS.

John Tracy, Thomas Conway,
Wm. Hallous, Jas. Sexton,
Wm. Earp, L. C. Towers,
J. Hallous, J. K. Collins.

BLACKSMITHS.

Patrick Carmody, M. Baroo.
M. Carmody.

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 9, 1868.

THE CITY CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The following resolutions were adopted and ordered published at a meeting of the city Conservative Executive Committee, held last evening:

Resolved, That we congratulate the members of the Conservative party, of the city of Memphis, upon the late triumphant vindication of our principles, and the supremacy of the white race in Memphis.

Resolved, That we recommend and do heartily desire that in the approaching campaign for county officers there shall be an entire and thorough cohesion of every element of the Conservative party, as it is only by singleness of purpose and oneness of action that victory can be secured. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Resolved, That we recommend, in accordance with the call of the County Committee, that ward meetings be held on Saturday, February 8th, and that delegates from among the best men be there chosen to the County Convention, for the purpose of nominating a ticket in support of which every Conservative may rally.

Resolved, That we recommend that the Conservative party discountenance by positive protest all attempts at forming so-called "independent Conservative" candidates, as subversive of party principles, and calculated to distract, divide and defeat the ends for which every true friend labors.

Resolved, That whatever causes exist for dissatisfaction with men should not be made a cause of disaffection to the party, to which we must look for the permanency of the victory which we so signally achieved on the 2d of January.

J. J. WORSHAM, Chairman.

J. M. KEATING, Secretary.

BOOK NOTICES.

LIFE OF GEN. ROBERT HATTON. Including his most Important Public Speeches; together with much of his Washington and Army Correspondence. By James Vaux Drake. Published for the Author. Nashville: Marshall and Bruce, No. 28 Broderick Street. 1867.

Robert Hatton was, in many respects, one of the most remarkable men that Tennessee or the American Union ever produced. To an intellect of extraordinary vigor and great penetration, he added untiring energy and application, an ambition, limited only by high moral conviction, oratorical excellencies which few possessed, administrative abilities rarely exceeded, courage of the loftiest type, and an affectionate and devoted nature which rendered him a true friend, a devoted husband and father, and a most genial companion.

His virtues more nearly approximated to the old Roman standard—of stern and inflexible devotion to principle—than those of any of his immediate cotemporaries. It is a curious episode in Washington life in 1860, '61, to read his letters to his wife, commenting on the gay society which existed at that period, and to contrast his own abstinence and ascetic habits with those that surrounded him. His religious life continually shines forth in these epistles, and yet there is nothing of the Puritan or the Pharisee, to obtrude their disagreeable features upon the reader. At that period, Gen. Hatton won an unbending Union man, and addressed the most eloquent appeals to both of the sectional factions to desist from their crazy purposes. In a speech in the House of Representatives on the 8th of February, 1861, we find the following remarkable peroration, which sounds like the voice of prophecy:

"Mr. Speaker, if on account of our wicked perverseness and want of patriotism our country is not saved, and revolution and civil war ensue; when the youth of our country shall have been cut down like grass; our cities and villages burned and our fields laid waste; when our ears shall be greeted by the weeping of widows and the wailing of their children, with merited scorn and maledictions we will be pointed at by our fellow-citizens, who will say, as in shame we cover our faces, 'He was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress.'"

But a different career was soon to open upon the gifted young statesman. Upon the sounding of the tocsin, he raised a company and tendered its services to his State. He was elected Colonel of the Regiment and marched to the seat of war in Western Virginia. Here, under the immediate command of Brig.-Gen. S. R. Anderson, and in the army commanded by Gen. R. E. Lee in person. He was first indoctrinated into the hardships of active campaigning among the mountains of that inclement latitude. Here Col. Hatton first displayed his administrative ability and his talent for command. Not a detail was neglected by him. He supervised his hospital, visited his sick in person, directed all the ramifications of regimental command, leaving nothing to subordinates—nothing to luck. He followed Stonewall Jackson in the Romney campaign, joined Johnston at Evans port on the Potomac, at Fredericksburg, at Yorktown, continued with him on the retreat out of the Peninsula, only to fall, in a gallant charge upon the Federal forces near Bottom bridge, at the battle of Seven Pines. This charge was made in the presence of President Davis, Gen. R. E. Lee and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and the conduct of Gen. Hatton and his men elicited from those illustrious personages the highest encomiums of admiration. It was a glorious charge and a dramatic death.

The correspondence of Gen. Hatton from the army is most lively and interesting, and throws much light upon the movements of that period. The whole work is admirably edited, and the scenes, incidents and history of Gen. Hatton's life grouped in a lively and graphic manner. The correspondence is especially valuable and readable.

Inasmuch as the proceeds of this work are to be devoted to building a monument to Gen. Hatton, we feel much interested in hearing of a largesale by the [illegible] and obliging bookseller[illegible], to whom we [illegible] for many interesting [illegible] very enterprising [illegible]lers, Messrs. C. C. Cle[illegible] are indebted for a copy and other favors. Their bookstore is no building on the northeast corner of Second and Monroe streets.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

The sun draws the point of its orbit of the ground during the day, but it freezes at night, and each morning old mother Earth is hard as adamant. The Ohio is falling fast—none but light draught boats can cross the falls. The Cumberland has only ten feet on the shoals and falling. The Mississippi is still joyful above Cairo, and rising at St. Louis. Red river is rising fast, and large boats will soon glad the hearts of shreveporters. The rivers of Arkansas are unchanged. The swell continues here, but not so rapidly as for the last few days.

Arrivals.

Steamer Armadillo, New Orleans.
" D. W. Strader, New Orleans.
" Dexter, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Liberty, White river.
" Tennessee, Cairo.
" Minneola, Cincinnati.
" Argosy, Cincinnati.
" Armadillo, Cincinnati.
" P. W. Strader, Louisville.
" Dexter, Cincinnati.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The propeller Pioneer passed up stream yesterday. Nobody knows whither she went.

Rev. Robert Gibson, of the City Wharfboat, left last evening for Cincinnati. We heard it rumored that he had a call from a congregation in that city.

The Dartmouth is the Wednesday packet for Cincinnati.

The Centralia, Capt. Berry, leaves for the Arkansas on Tuesday next.

The Minneola left for Cincinnati with 1300 bales of cotton, the Argosy, for the same port, had 800 bales.

The Dexter passed up last night.

The Olive Branch, Capt. Isaac Jones, passes down to-day for New Orleans. She is a No. 1 steamer. Col. Jack Hinton is chief clerk.

The Ames will be in port to-night, and leaves for New Orleans on Wednesday next.

It is said the Quitman will take her place regularly in our trade on opposite Wednesdays with the Henry Ames.

The Richmond and Great Republic are on their way down, but they want to pass here we suppose, without any fuss being made over them, as they have not advised their agents of their movements. They left Louisville on Wednesday, and should pass down to night.

Mr. Asa Hill, passenger agent of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, left for the Arkansas country last night on the Liberty.

The Friar's Point wharfboat is back at its old anchorage.

Patterson and Rogers, mates of the steamer Republic, brutally beat two citizens of Louisville while the boat lay at Portland. An effort was made to arrest them, but when the officers reached there the boat was about leaving, and as soon as they got aboard she was hauled out into the river. The boat touched at New Albany long enough to let the officers off, but not for them to obtain the prize they went after.

The Mollie McPike has been laid up at Hannibal, Mo.

The J. G. Blackford is now plying the Opelousas trade.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Messrs. McCune, C. P. Rogers, E. A. Sheble and others met yesterday afternoon to arrange the preliminary matters for the creation of a company to purchase steamboats, barges, wharfboats and other property, and to navigate the Illinois river.

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 17th says of times at that port: The Argonaut No. 2, owing to the dull times, has been compelled to abandon her Cumberland trade, and she is now laid up at the city wharf. All the boats advertised to leave have been doing nothing; that is, outside of the regular packets, and unless some change takes place, more of the boats which have been placarded will no doubt be compelled to abandon their trips. We may, in fact, say that this is the dullest season for steamboatmen that we have seen for a number of years.

The New Orleans *Crescent* of the same date says: "Business on the landing was not as brisk as the advan

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, January 18, 1868.

Our banks report the money market active to-day with an increased demand for exchange. The offerings were somewhat light, as is usual on the last day of the week, but the supply is ample and rates are unchanged.

Gold opened in New York at 138¼, rose to 138¾, and closed at 138⅜. There were no offerings of consequence in this market and dealers were keeping up more than the regular margin, looking for a further decline. Buying at 36 to 38¼c. Selling at 138 to 139c.

City Scrip has not yet become settled. Brokers are not disposed to buy at anything over 42c, and sell at 44 to 45c in round sums. There is but a small demand and no offerings from first hands.

There is no change in County Warranis. Small pieces are in light demand but large ones are not in favor, being generally unavailable. Buying at 65c. Selling at 68 to 72c.

Police Scrip is about the same with no increase in offerings, or demand. Buying at 80c. Selling at 84 to 85c.

At an execution sale on Saturday, 24th ult., eight miles east of Fayetteville, says the Fayetteville *Observer*, sixteen bales of good cotton sold at six cents per pound, and sixty barrels of corn sold at eighty cents per barrel, or sixteen cents per bushel. The corn was gathered and in pens. Other articles sold in proportion.

The Liverpool cotton market was active at the opening to-day; Uplands, 7¼d; Orleans, 8d. At the close the demand was active and prices had advanced ¼d; sales, 20,000 bales. Cotton was in good demand in New York at the opening to-day, and prices advanced; Middlings, 37½c; Orleans, 38c. At noon the demand was fair and prices firm, and was quiet at the close, with sellers asking ⅛ advance and buyers cautious. Quotations nominally unchanged. Sales for the day, 3000 bales. The same characteristics which were noticeable yesterday governed the market to-day. Sellers are asking more than buyers are willing to pay, but all good lists offered are taken at full figures. A table of 600 bales Low Middling, for which 15½c was offered, was taken at the market before the close. The market for the day was active and only limited by the short stock and small offerings. It closed with a tendency upwards:

Stained	35 @ 34½
Ordinary	13 @ 13½
Good Ordinary	14 @ 14½
Low Middling	15 @ 15½
Middling	16½ @ 16¾
Strict Middling	16½ @ 17
Good Middling	17 @ —

The sales in New York for the week were 39,000 bales. Receipts, 20,000. Exports, 12,300. Stock, 41,000. Receipts at all ports in the United States for the week, 76,890 bales. Season's receipts, 1,790,000 bales.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, January 18, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	15,37	
Received previously	143,47	141,984
		146,564
Exported to-day	3,163	
Exported previously	139,501	134,291
Stock on hand and at press		7,270

Business was a little more active yesterday, and some holders of meats were asking higher figures in view of the probable close of navigation in the Ohio, but the demand is light, and stock too large to be affected by a delay in shipment for some weeks to come. Corn is very scarce; no receipts have come in for several days, and the small amount now on hand is selling at $1 to 110 from store, and $1 10 from store to arrive. Oats are firm at 80c. Bran dull at $35 to 36. Hay is also dull at $20 to 22. Cornmeal is in light supply and firm at $4 50 to 4 75 from store. Mess Pork is jobbing at $22 to 22 50. Rump Side 50 to 55. Bacon, clear sides are very dull at 13 to 13½; bulk shoulders 8¼ to 9c; bulk sides, clear, 12 to 12½c; clear rib sides, 10½ to 11c; breakfast bacon, 14½ to 15c; plain hams, 14½ to 15c; sugar cured hams, 16 to 17c; sugar cured canvassed, 18 to 18½c. Lard is dull at 13 to 13½; tierces, 14 to 14½c in kegs Eggs scarce at 35 to 37c per dozen. No chickens in market—nominally, $6 to 7 per dozen. Turkeys, $18 to 20. India hanging 24 to 25c; machine, 25 to 26c; hand, nominal. Choice Western butter, 40 to 42c; good, 35 to 38c. Western Reserve cheese, 15½ to 16c; English dairy, 16½ to 17c; factory, 16 to 16½c. Rio coffee, 23 to 26c; Java, 38 to 40c. The flour market is firm; superfine, $8 to 9; X $10 to 11; XX, $12 to 13; XXX, $13 50 to $14; fancy brands, $14 50 to 15 50. Mackerel, No. 1 kits, $2 75 to 3 00; No. 2 $2 50 to 2 75; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Louisiana molasses, 70 to 85c in barrels. Onions very scarce. Potatoes, firm; $3 75 to 4 00 per barrel. Kanawha salt, $3 60 to 3 75 per barrel; sack, $2 to 2 25. Tar, per dozen kegs, $6 50 to 7 50. Wool, washed, 25 to 26c. Inferior, 15 to 20c. Sugars, crushed and powdered 18 to 19c. Coffee, 10½ to 17½c; brown, 12½ to 16c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 55 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to $1 65 for common.

Stock market firm. No. 1 beef cattle, 6 to 7c; No. 2, 4½ to 5½c; inferior, 2½ to 3½c gross. Hogs, gross, 6½ to 7c; dressed, 9 to 10c. Sheep, per head, $4 to $6, as to quality.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2388—Robert R. West vs. E. W. M. King, Samuel P. Walker, W. M. Baxter et al.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Robert Mullen, is a resident of the State of Mississippi, and a non-resident of the State of Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

By R. J. BLACK, Deputy Clerk and Master.

Wilson & Bond, Solrs. for Complainant. dec24 law4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2401—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins, who sue by their next friend, Brooks Pleasants, vs. George W. Lincoln and others.

It appearing *from* affidavit in this cause that the defendants Thomas A. Snipes and Mrs. George Jenkins are non-residents of the State of Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Heiskell & Scott, Solicitors for Complainant. dec26 law4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2406—Mary C. Murdock and Lydia M. Jenkins, who sue by their next friend, Brooks Pleasants, vs. R. C. Brinkley and others.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants J. M. Brinkley and Jesse Moore, and Thomas Murdock are non residents of the Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Heiskell & Scott, Solicitors for Complainant. dec26 law4w

Attachment Notice.

Joyner, Lemon & Geiss, Plaintiffs, vs. Thomas M. Moseley, Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this cause in pursuance of section 3225 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant in the hands of Simpson, Saunders & Co.:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendant appear before me, at my office in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before Tuesday, 11th day of February, 1868 next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Daily Appeal. This January 9, 1868.

S. A. MOORE, J. P.

For Shelby County, Tennessee.

John Somervell, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ja10 law4w

FRED. KRAMER, CHAS. MILLER, CHAS. F. PENZEL

KRAMER, MILLER & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS, STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Steamboat Landing,

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

HAVING removed to our new building, we take pleasure in informing the public that we now have the largest and only FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE in the State.

Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

KRAMER, MILLER & CO.

NEW YORK CARDS.

CONSIGN YOUR GOODS

—TO—

BLACK, SHERLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

PROVISIONS,

Western & Southern Produce.

TEAS,	FLOUR,
COFFEE,	BUTTER,
SUGARS,	CHEESE,
MOLASSES,	LARD,
SPICES,	PORK,
RICE,	BEEF,
TOBACCO,	EGGS,
WINES,	FRUITS,
HOPS,	GRAIN,

ETC., ETC.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

Having the most extensive connections in European and South American ports, are now prepared to make the

MOST LIBERAL ADVANCES

—AND—

IMMEDIATE RETURNS

—ON ALL—

KINDS OF PRODUCE,

and Merchants, Planters, Farmers generally throughout the country, will find it greatly to their advantage to ship their goods to

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

50 Vesey Street, New York.

Having immense orders unfilled from our correspondents in Liverpool, Havana, St. Thomas, and several South American ports, we are in immediate want of the above mentioned articles of produce.

We can also handle to advantage for our Southern friends,

COTTON. TOBACCO,

RICE. SUGARS,

MOLASSES, Etc.

Messrs. Black, Sherlock & Co.,

ALSO ISSUE A

PRICE CURRENT,

Which they will be happy to furnish

Free of Charge to their Friends and Customers.

dec27 ly

TERWILLIGER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Flange

Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES,

With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

Manufactory, 189 to 197 West Houston St., and 200 to 206 Malden Lane, near Pearl St., NEW YORK.

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THE

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency at

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of the firm's friends, and the many others from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on that firm heretofore. He will supply these superior Instruments to the trade Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices. Warranted the Best Tuned, Iron Rim and Frame cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Melodious Tone. The cases are elegant in appearance and easily handled.

Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money refunded.

Address all orders to

Siberia Ott,

se6 dawlom 783 Broadway, N. ew York.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.,

These instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Musicians in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner possible, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE NOW IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *never to exceed* our wants, but we are now in the United States and Europe, to give the latest improvements, with the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other first class Piano.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for its Sweetness and Great Power, and many, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register partakes of such fullness, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in the slightest confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpractised and to the most cultivated ear.

They are of every style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *with four full round corners*, and the back, heavily carved legs and Lyre serpentine Rose richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep5-d&wly

KAVANAUGH & DECKER'S

BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

Cat-Gut Cushion,

Manufactured by KAVANAUGH & DECKER, and patented in November 18, 1864. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 11.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualifications to make a Perfect Cushion. It is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the unfettered cord of cat-gut which confines the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the cushion, thereby allowing the whole from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. The addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been applied to over three hundred tables in this State. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Cavanaugh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Cavanaugh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Key's Cue Cement adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

KAVANAUGH & DECKER,

Corner of Centre and Canal streets,

se5 1fe20 New York City.

JAMES VICK,

IMPORTER AND GROWER OF

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

—OF—

Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

IS now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, containing full descriptions of the

Choicest Flowers and Vegetables grown,

with plain directions for Sowing Seed, Culture, etc. It is beautifully illustrated with more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WOOD ENGRAVINGS of Flowers and Vegetables, and a beautiful colored Plate of Flowers, well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind ever published. ☞ Sent to all who apply, by mail, post paid, for Ten cents, which is half the cost. Address, JAMES VICK,

Rochester, N. Y.

Trustee's Sale.

AT the request of Orrin White, the cestui que trust in a trust deed made to me as trustee by William Hall, bearing date on the 5th of December 1866, and recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 58, part 2, pages 370, 371 and 372, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain notes therein specified to said White, and the interest on the same, the interest due December 4, 1867, not having been paid, I shall,

On the 22d Day of January, 1868,

proceed to sell, at public auction, at the front door of the Law Courtroom, on Second street, in Memphis, at 10 o'clock a.m., to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property, to-wit: One acre of land in lot six, being a belt the full length of the east side of said lot six, between parallel lines and bounded on the one side by the division line between said lot six and lot seven in Lee survey and plan of the town of Farmville, and south of the Raleigh plank-road and abutting on the Farmville road, and which plan and survey of the town of Farmville is of record in Shelby county. Also, lot number seven, in said survey or plan of said town of Farmville, containing three acres, more or less. The equity of redemption is waived and the title is supposed to be good, but I sell only as trustee.

E. BIGELOW, Trustee.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the arket as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

276 Front Row.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon & Rye Whiskies,

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

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Just Received!

10 barrels Cook's Five Year Old Bourbon.

2 quarter pipes "Pelly nisin" Brandy.

We have also a large and choice stock of

Rye and Bourbon Whiskies, Cordials, Liquors, and the Celebrated Bavarian Bitters.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO.,

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D. H. EVANS,

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AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe Street, Memphis.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

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Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

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A. VACCARO, B. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR., A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, Foreign Fruits

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Two Gin Stands for Rent.

THE undersigned offers for rent his large established business firm, at Hopkinsville, Mississippi county, Ark., consisting of Saw Mill, Grist Mill, and two Gin Stands, Workshop and Corn Sheller, all new and in good condition. Cypress timber can be floated by the bayou to the Mississippi River. Address Montgomery & Co., Dr. F. G. McGavock, and Briggs & Norton, Memphis, Tenn. HENRY DICKINSON.

Hopkinsville, Ark., dec24, 1867. dec25 1m

Administratrix Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of the late Dr. Thos J. Sale having been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county, December Term, 1867, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay such indebtedness to me; and I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, properly proven, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be bawsw MA'Adm'x of RETTS L. SALE,

decl1a Thos. J. Sale, dec'd.

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2321—Peter J. Peters vs. Franklin Williams.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendant, Franklin Williams is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee—

It is therefore ordered, that he make his appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.

R.B. Barnes, Sol. for Compl't. ja7 law4w

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of Memphis.

Clark, Ell & Co., plaintiffs, vs. W. Wyatt and D. Wyatt, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case pursuant to Section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer, "levied, etc., on the property of the defendant W. Wyatt—

It is therefore ordered that the said defendant appear at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in February next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him, and the case set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

JOHN DONOVAN, Clerk.

R. S. CASSELL, D. C.

Sam. P. Rose, Attorney for Plaintiff. dec8 law4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.

No. 2319—G. W. Davis vs. Addie Winn, M. A. McKirry and others.

It appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Addie Winn, Melissa A. McKirry, Thornton Haynie and William Haynie, are non-residents of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on the first Monday in February, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them and set for hearing ex-parte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A Copy—Attest:

AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk and Master.

Wright & McKissack, Solicitors for complainants. ja7 law4w

Attachment Suit.

No. 1224 Ap.—Municipal Court of the City of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, January 10, 1868.

James Moore, Plaintiff, vs. John Slaughter, Defendant.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3455 of the Code of Tennessee and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer "levied, etc.," on the property of the defendant, John Slaughter:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendant appear at the Municipal Court Room, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, on or before the first Tuesday in March next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four consecutive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy:

S. D. THOMPSON, D. C.

King & Haughton, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. ja12 law4w

Administrator's Notice.

Memphis, Shelby county, State of Tennessee, January 8, 1868.

LETTERS of administration have this day been granted to me by the County Court of Shelby county upon the estate of Abram Brinkley, deceased, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to file the same with me, with proper vouchers, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. E. L. BRINKLEY, Adm'r

ja12 law4w of Abram Brinkley, dec'd.

SMITH & DUNNING,

SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 65 SOUTH STREET,

JAMES SMITH, BENJ. DUNNING, CHARLES OSGOOD. } NEW YORK.

Represented by Colonel F. A. BRIDGELAND, Memphis, Tenn. dec29 1f

"PERUVIAN BARK BITTERS."

CELEBRATED TONIC:

A Certain Preventive for Fever and Ague.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by Dr. Peri & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 134 Chartres street, New Orleans. Sold by all druggists. dec29 1f

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE,

EDITOR.

JNO. AINSLIE,

Cashier and Business Manager.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppression. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DESERT THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional rule, with the weapons of

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

ITS LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

ITS NEWS

Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

ITS RIVER DEPARTMENT

Will give with fidelity such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their movements or profit.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER

Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

MASONIC JOURNAL

It is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

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For the Memphis Appeal.

THE WINE-CUP.

DEATH *lurks in the draught;* oh, taste not the wine-cup!
'Tis false when you're told 'tis a well-spring of joy,
Its bloom no e attractive than that on the lip
Of her whom you love—it attracts to destroy.

DEATH *lurks in the draught;* oh, taste not the wine-cup!
Though wit, mirth and beauty should proffer the bowl;
Discretion takes flight as it passes the lip,
And the fiend of the passions o'ershadows the soul.

DEATH *lurks in the draught;* though its perfume is sweeter
Than dew-drops that blush on the wild rose's breast;
Its flight to the grave than an arrow is fleeter,
Though plumed with a feather from the eagle's dark crest.

DEATH *lurks in the draught;* though its taste more delicious
Than the d luk of the Gods or the nectar of Jove;
The taste it inspires are all meretricious,
Destructive alike of faith, friendship and love.

DEATH *lurks in the draught;* though the goblet's embossed
With the rarest of gems and with lovelier flowers
Than e'er grew in Eden ere Eden was lost,
Or were gathered by Eve from her favorite bowers.

DEATH *lurks in the draught;* oh, taste not the wine-cup!
It blights and destroys body, reason and soul;
Fiends laugh and deride as the poison you sip,
For endless perdition's its intimate goal.

DEATH *lurks in the draught;* oh, turn from the tempter!
If aught that is noble in manhood you'd save;
Turn back, ere abandoned by God the Redemptor,
Degraded and lost, you descend to the grave!

OCTOGENARIUS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Gen. Howard yesterday addressed a circular to the agents of the Aid Society and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to the pastors of the colored people's churches in the District of Columbia, saying that a number of people living in and around the District of Columbia, or at present coming to this city and Georgetown. Others who have been procured homes in the North and West, are to some extent spending what they have earned in returning to Washington. The destitution in this city is already considerable, and increasing, as you are all aware, on account of the large number of employees that have been discharged by the different branches of the Government, together with the suspension of the various industrial operations by reason of the severity of the weather and from other causes. Please use all the influence you can exert to check this immigration, and urge upon every able-bodied man and woman out of employment the necessity of seeking homes in other places, and advise those who are ready to apply to the employment agents in the different parts of the city for assistance and procure places.'

NEW YORK, January 18.—The *World's* Washington special says he is officially informed that the President will issue no orders to-day relative to the late disturbance, and he does not believe the President's authority. It is alleged that at the Cabinet meeting on Friday the members compared notes with what took place on Tuesday, when Grant was present, and they agree that Grant admitted the correctness of the President's statements of the agreement between himself and Mr. Johnson, namely: Grant would hold on to the office or give the President timely notice to enable him to appoint another Secretary. The President expressed himself, Friday, in the most positive manner, respecting the revolutionary measures now being put through Congress. If Congress succeeds as to deprive him of any portion of his constitutional authority, the Executive, who was as directly elected by and as directly represents the people as Congress does, may be expected to resist such enactment with all the power at his command. His right and duty as Commander-in-Chief of the army, of which it is proposed to deprive him in the pending reconstruction, are among the chief prerogatives which Mr. Johnson will consistently defend.

Radical Dictionary.

The advent of the Radical party in this country has notonly caused a revolution in its government, but a reversal of the meaning of the words. We give a definition of a few of the latter as interpreted by the Radical theologians:

Amendments.—Striking the word white out of State constitutions wherever it occurs.

American Citizens of African Descent.—A superior being whose ancestors came from the wilds of Africa.

Confiscation.—Appropriating public property to private use, vide Cameron, Dorsey, and synonymous to Ben. Butler-ism.

Congress.—A body composed of the riffraff of the country, who break their oaths, pledges and promises at $5000 per term.

Dependent.—A small display of one man's power.

Decency.—The language commonly used by radical papers.

Equality—Learning the people to pay their taxes, uphold bondholders, consider negroes and themselves the best men.

Economy.—Voting soldiers $100 bounty and giving the negro bureau $12,000,000; to the military despot $35,000,000; to the monopolists a like amount; to National Union $20,000,000, and to bondholders $170,000,000.

Freedmen.—The privileged class of the South, principally negroes and mean whites.

Free Speech.—To talk as military commanders dictate.

Free Press.—Freedom to mob it when it speaks Radicalism.

Gratitude.—Voting thanks to soldiers and stealing $600,000 from the fund for the relief of the families of their deceased and maimed comrades.

Honor.—Kicking a disarmed and fallen foe.

Honesty.—Talking on economy to the people and stealing millions from the treasury.

Impartial Suffrage.—Enfranchising the negroes and making aliens of white men and negroes.

Interest.—The motive power that runs the Radical organs.

Inalienable Rights.—The right to make slaves of 8,000,000 of white people.

Judiciary.—A useless body of judges at high salary.

Justice.—Hanging innocent women and honoring such men as Stanton, Holt, McNeal, Butler, etc.

Loyalty.—Swearing commodity used by broken down hacks and demagogues to gull the people whilst saddling them with debt and taxation; violating the constitution and laws for partisan purposes.

Morality.—Violation of pledges, and gratifying revengeful feeling on a foe and people that can no longer protect themselves.

Negro Blessing.—Jay Cooke & Co., making $2,000,000 out of the Government bonds.

Object of the War.—To make voters of negroes and rulers over the Southern States.

Patriotism.—Extolling the Government whilst destroying its fundamental laws; a cloak for thieves, swindlers and contractors to flich from the nation's treasury.

Prejudice.—Believing the white man better able to govern the country than the negro.

Protection.—giving New England manufacturers fifty per cent profit, at the expense of the south and west.

President.—An officer elected by the people and controlled by the rump tailed Congress.

Reconstruction.—Placing ten States under the government of negroes.

Republican Form of Government.—A government formed by a minority of the people.

Radical.—An insane diped, having neither reason nor argument, but entirely devoted to the gratification of prejudice and fanaticism and determined to rule or ruin.

Traitors.—Men who obey the laws and respect the constitution.

Union.—Division, separation. The professed object of the war.

—The following episode connected with the flight of the absconding swindler Clermont, of Dallas county, showing the fortunate and unexpected escape of a beautiful young lady from an alliance with "a sharp young man." A photographer was filling an order for six copies of Clermont's *carte de visite*, for distribution, to lead to his arrest, when according to the *Banner*: "A young lady entered and handed him the photograph of a gentleman, saying that she wished a copy of a size small enough to fit a locket which she wore. Imagine the photographer's amazement when Clermont, whom he was reproducing on an extensive scale, and the friend of his visitor he recognized one and the same person. He hinted his suspicions. The fair one was indignant and insisted that 'Mr. Clermont's father lived in Paris,' and was worth two millions of dollars. When, however, her gaze became fastened upon the sixty speaking likenesses of her adored one, all ranged around the stone for the purpose of being dried, and heard Mr. Saltzman's explanation of the use to which they were to be applied, she realized the situation, and left the room thoroughly cured, we earnestly hope, of her affection for a man utterly unworthy

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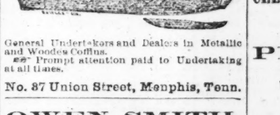

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WINTER SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

COMMENCING JANUARY 6th, 1868, Trains will leave Memphis as follows:

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THROUGH TO LOUISVILLE

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,